FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 207 27 October 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

'False Interpretation' of Reykjavik Accords Deplored AA 1
Karpov: 'Alarming' for Arms Talks AA 1
Bessmertnykh: 'Reality' of Accords AA 1
Bessmertnykh on Diplomatic 'War' AA 2
AFP Report on News Conference AA 3
Chernyshov on U.S. SDI Illusions, USSR Reponse AA 4
Bovin Defines 'New Situation' After Reykjavik AA 5
[Budapest]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Moscow Views KOMMUNIST on Polish Socialism BB 1
Investment Bank Councils Meet in Warsaw BB 3
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 42]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov]
Palme Commission Discusses Reykjavik, Security CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentators View Diplomatic Expulsions 'War'
PRAVDA Rejoinder on U.S. Statement A 1
[Borisov, 26 Oct]
'Depression' at U.S. Embassy A 2
'Diplomatic War' Backfires [Vasilets] A 3
'Boomerang' Effect [Kornilov] A 4
U.S. Call for 'Ceasefire' [Kondrashov] A 5
Former Citizens Cite Reasons for Leaving U.S. A 6
U.S. Actions Belie Reagan UN Day Proclamation A 7
[Ignatyev]
Kohl Endorses U.S. 'Obstructionist Stand' on SDI A 8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tokyo Meeting Marks Bilateral Ties Anniversary C 1
Kamentsev Discusses Trade With Japanese Envoy C 1
[PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Aristov Meets With Mitsubishi Chairman [PRAVDA 17 Oct] C 1
PRAVDA Reviews 30 Years of Links With Japan [Latyshev, 18 Oct] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Najibullah Briefs Press on International Ties D 1
Further on Withdrawal of Troops from DRA D 2
[Filatov and Oliynik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Oct]
India's Gandhi Receives Katushev, Lakhtin D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Receives Hungary's Jakes, Holds Talks [PRAVDA 23 Oct] F 1
Received by Zaykov, Medvedev F 1
Berecz Book on Hungarian Anniversary Published F 1
Biryukova-Led Delegation Departs for GDR F 2
Levin Comments on Honecker's Visit to PRC F 2
Reportage of Fojtik-Led CSSR Delegation Visit F 3
Greeted by Zimyanin F 3
Meets With Yeltsin, Sevruk [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Oct] F 3
Meets With Slyunkov in Minsk F 4
Jaruzelski Comments on Reykjavik Cited F 4
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]
Polish Presidium Discusses Ryzhkov Visit F 5
[PRAVDA 22 Oct]
PRAVDA Reports Albanian Party Cencom Plenum [21 Oct] F 5
PRAVDA Cites BCP's Stanishev on Reykjavik [19 Oct] F 6
Demichev Visits SFRY Cemetery, Memorials [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Ryzhkov Speech at Dinner for Schluter [PRAVDA 22 Oct] G 1
Schluter News Conference [PRAVDA 23 Oct] G 3
Schluter Leaves for Home G 3
Delegation Received by FRG's Genscher G 3
Discussion With Spaeth G 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Aliyev-Led Delegation Leaves for Mozambique J 1
Departs for Maputo J 1
Aliyev Stopover in PDRY J 1
Arrival in Maputo 26 Oct J 1
Aliyev Meets Officials J 2
PRAVDA Tribute to Machel [23 Oct] J 2
Dobrynin Receives Madagascar Political Figure J 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Activties Highlighted R 1
Reprimands Party, State Units R 1
Holds Cultural Conference [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] R 2
Supreme Soviet Commissions Begin Plan Scrutiny R 5
[IZVESTIYA 22 Oct]
Gromyko Addresses Kremlin Award Ceremony R 6
[PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Kapitonov Addresses Riga Auditing Aktiv Session R 8
[PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Ryzhkov, Aliyev Attend Meeting on Railways R 9

'FALSE INTERPRETATION' OF REYKJAVIK ACCORDS DEPLORED

Karpov: 'Alarming' for Arms Talks

LD251528 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- We do not have the opportunity so far to say that we see a new approach to the negotiations in Geneva on the American side, the approach which would be determined by the outcomes of the Reykjavik meeting, by what was agreed there, said Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

Responding to journalists' questions at a briefing devoted to some aspects of the talks at Reyjkavik held here today, he noted that the U.S. side possibly needs some time to grasp what took place on Reykjavik, draw conclusions and give respective directives to its delegation.

Let us wait and see, he said. But the campaign to revise the outcomes of the Reykjavik session, which is being carried out by the U.S. side, puts one on one's guard. It is alarming from the point of view of prospects for the talks in Geneva.

In any case, on behalf of the Soviet side I can say that the results of the talks at Reykjavik are in the arsenal of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, Viktor Karpov said furthermore. The Soviet delegation conducts the talks proceeding precisely from what was reached at Reykjavik.

Bessmertnykh: 'Reality' of Accord

LD251626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS) -- The further we move away in time from Reykjavik, the more openly the mass media of a right-wing persuasion and U.S. Administration figures distort the picture of what happened in the Icelandic capital, and strive retrospectively to adjust it, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh has stated. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists which took place here.

There is concern, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said, at the fact that attempts are being made in the United States to give a completely false interpretation of the accords achieved. Whereas initially there was a fairly busy campaign there to appropriate proposals which did not belong to it, aimed at achieving a nuclear-free world, now there has begun a sort of disownment of the fact that these proposals were discussed and agreed upon at all.

The latest example of this is an official document published the other day prepared for the enlightenment of government officials, who are instructed to speak from positions distorting what really took place at the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President.

In particular it is maintained in the U.S. Administration's document that in Reykjavik President Reagan merely noted the USSR's position about the fact that all strategic offensive weapons should be eliminated by the end of a 10-year period of cutting down on strategic weapons.

Supposedly the talks were mainly about the initial U.S. plan which envisaged that, in contrast to the first 5-year stage, when, at the proposal of the USSR, all three elements of the strategic triad of both sides would be subject to a reduction of 50 percent, in the second stage only ballistic missiles would be reduced. In maintaining this the United States would like to leave out heavy bombers with cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons on board.

In reality the matter was as follows: At the beginning of talks the U.S. side came out with the aforementioned proposal. However, after concrete arguments and reasoning put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in favor of a radical solution to the problem of strategic weapons, which would not put beyond limits the elimination of other dangerous types of nuclear weapons besides ballistic missiles, President Reagan agreed with such a formulation of the question. He said bluntly, and I quote: "Obviously we simply misunderstood you, but, if this is what you want -- all right".

It is characteristic that in the course of the conversation President Reagan did not object to a broader approach either, having given to understand that he is not against having all nuclear explosive devices, including bombs, battlefields devices, cruise missiles, submarine weapons, intermediate-range weapons and so on scrapped by the end of the two 5-year periods. Moreover, the President said the following, and again I quote: "If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be scrapped, we can hand this accord over to our delegations in Geneva so that they can prepare a treaty which you will be able to sign during your visit to the United States".

It is the agreement of the U.S. side, registered in this statement by the President, with such a radical solution of the nuclear arms problem, proposed in the Soviet program of 15 January 1986, which made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on offensive strategic arts in Reykjavik.

In discussing this problem the U.S. President, one can say, in the final reckoning manifested an essential sense of responsibility, A. Bessmertnykh stated. Unfortunately, this did not occur in the discussion of the SDI issue. However, that is another issue. The essence of it was fully revealed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speeches to the Soviet people.

Now in Washington somebody is trying to step back from the positions on which accord was reached in Reykjavik between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States and also -- deliberately or otherwise -- to cast a shadow over the President. The document I have mentioned and other evidence of a similar type speak of the fact that forces have stirred up which do not like the accords reached in Reykjavik which open up the way to radical reductions in the United States' and the USSR's strategic arsenals and a nuclear-free world. That is indeed why efforts are being undertaken to confuse people. The final aim of those who are trying to place in the President's mouth words which he did not speak, and take back words which he uttered, is quite obvious -- to halt the process in favor of nuclear disarmament which is gathering strength and which interests all the people in the world, the USSR deputy foreign minister emphasized.

Bessmertnykh on Diplomatic 'War'

LD251619 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- It is exactly the U.S. side which initiated the developments involving the expulsion of U.S. diplomats, said Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

We can express satisfaction with the fact, he said, that the U.S. side, which started this process, seems to have ended it either. [sentence as received] This is precisely how we view the statement by the State Department official, which says that the United States would not take any other measures in the future.

As to the Soviet side, we did take our reply measures. They were adequate. Those measures were designed to give effect to and, if you wish, fully realize the idea which was expressed by the U.S. side, namely, that our diplomatic missions should work in the situation of complete reciprocity.

AFP Report on News Conference

AU251519 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Soviet officials accused Washington of twisting agreements made at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Iceland and U.S. President Ronald Reagan of doing a policy "about turn," in a news conference here Saturday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and chief Soviet arms negotiator Viktor Karpov said Mr. Reagan approved the elimination of all strategic arms within 10 years and not just a ban on ballistic weapons, as Washington has said.

Mr. Bessmertnykh quoted extracts from a Soviet account of conversations between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during their Reykjavik talks, which broke up because Mr. Reagan turned down Soviet demands to limit Strategic Defense Initiative research.

Mr. Karpov said Mr. Reagan first proposed the ban be restricted to ballistic missiles, but was persuaded by Mr. Gorbachev's "convincing arguments." He did not "even object to an even wider approach that would have taken into acount bombs, cruise missiles, all nuclear weapons," said Mr. Karpov.

"Someone in Washington is trying to lessen the importance of the points of the agreement at Reykjavik and throw a shadow on the credibility of the President," said Mr. Bessmertnykh.

Mr. Karpov, chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, said iittle had happened at the sixth round of U.S.-Soviet arms talks since they resumed after the Reykjavik encounter. "The American side perhaps needs more time to evaluate" the results of the Iceland meeting, he said, adding that the Soviet delegation already had its instructions in hand.

Mr. Bessmertnykh said that contrary to American claims, the Soviet side "does not want a revision of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty," but "to strengthen the working of this treaty."

Mr. Karpov added that Moscow had suggested the opening of talks to ban nuclear tests during the Reykjavik meeting. "We are ready to show flexibility and accept a gradual process" reducing step-by-step the number and power of nuclear experiments, he said. [passage omitted]

CHERNYSHOV ON U.S. SDI ILLUSIONS, USSR RESPONSE

LD241423 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 24 Oct 86

["Washington in Pursuit of the Ghost" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshov comments:

The propaganda campaign, which was mounted in the United States with an eye to whitewashing the administration's non-constructive policy at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, is focussed on the defence of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) disgraced at Reykjavik.

In so doing, they in Washington are not avert [as received] to anything if only to conceal from the world public the true purpose of the American "Star Wars" programme. They certainly keep silent about those official documents of the Pentagon where all this is laid down, as one should say, plainly frankly.

Take, for instance, the defence directive for 1984-1988 which nobody refuted and abrogated. This document, which is fundamental for military construction, provides for developing space-based systems, including means to destroy Soviet satellites, and the crash effort to develop systems of the anti-missile defence of U.S. territory. The document projects the possibility of the United States breaking out of the ABM treaty. It expressly formulates one of the purposes of the "measures" of this kind when it says that military rivalry with the USSR should be channelled into new areas so as to make senseless all previous Soviet expenditures on defence and make all Soviet weapons obsolete.

The U.S. President himself confirmed those calculations on May 22, 1984, that is already after he proclaimed the SDI, by stating that they (Russians) would be unable to compete with the United States and would fail to withstand the contest in building up armaments.

Gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and ensuring the United States' readiness for waging war so as to force the USSR within short terms to half combat operations on the United States' conditions have been announced as the principal tasks of the direct confrontation between the United States and the USSR, which was proclaimed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in June 1981. [sentence as received]

As the afore-mentioned directive details it, the Pentagon is instructed to be prepared effectively to wage war with the use of space-based systems. The United States should not sign treaties which would be in the way of developing weapons systems in space adding power to the existing potential, since having opened new areas of military rivalry they can change the correlation of forces in the United States' favour.

Such are the "philosophy" and the directives to the executive branches which reflect the true policy and practice of the current U.S. administration. All this confirms anew the fact that SDI is the ingredient of the U.S. military doctrine whose essence is the drive for the ghost of military superiority.

In Washington they clearly forget history and do not take into account the simple truth that the Soviet Union will not sit back, that it will do everything to thwart the adventurist plans of the overseas figures.

This was already the case involving the attempt at "nuclear blackmail", in response to which the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear shield. The same took place when the United States tried to leave the Soviet country far behind as regards the power of the nuclear potential. This will be the case in any attempt to upset the military-strategic balance. Our country does not intend to copy the American SDI. The response to it will be asymmetric but by all means effective.

DEFINES' NEW SITUATION AFTER REYKJAVIK

LD251755 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with "leading Soviet journalist" Aleksandr Bovin by correspondent Jozsef Havel in Moscow; Bovin speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation: date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Havel] How would you describe the meeting in Reykjavik? Was it half a success or half a failure, or a dramatic event? What is your view? These questions were asked in the IZVESTIYA editorial department and were addressed to Aleksandr Bovin, the leading Soviet journalist and opinion-maker. This is how Bovin replied:

[Bovin] I think that words like failure and success are too emotional. Politics prefers rationalism. I think we must say that an important, large, and promising meeting took place because, in essence, great progress was made in Reykjavik in the most important aspects of arms reduction. But all these things have been transferred to Geneva, to the experts' table, where they will begin where the Reykjavik was a very important stage on the road toward disarmament.

[Havel] Everything I have spoken about was thwarted, unfortunately, by the rather hard and not at all contructive stance adopted by the United States. What we submitted in Reykjavik was no less than a package of proposals. Our logic is as follows: We are fighting to eliminate arms. They, the Americans, are endeavoring to replace weapons on earth with weapons in space. We see no sense to this. But the Americans, unfortunately, are attached to a different logic. Of course the pressure of the military-industrial complex also plays a part here; after all, orders amounting to billions are at stake. Another factor is that through the Star Wars program they are hoping to achieve strategic superiority. The weapons the Americans want to deploy in space are not defensive in nature, but serve offensive aims. They want to put us into a new arms race. We do not want this. Our logic is very simple. In reducing weapons on earth there is no need to scatter weapons all over space.

[Havel] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich: We are all aware that a new situation has arisen as a result of Reykjavik. How do you view this new situation, and what comes next? This is what the famous Soviet journalist said:

[Bovin] The new situation can, in my opinion, be summed up by saying that the positions of both sides have been quite clearly outlined. Never before had world public opinion been able to make a judgment so clearly and accurately about the Soviet and U.S. positions. After Reykjavik everything is on the negotiating table, and this precision and clarity of the stances may facilitate the coming negotiations. So in this sense too, a new situation arises. We have covered a significant distance in the formulation of the so-called outline agreements. Work is still to be done on the details, but the limits of these outlines and the parameters of agreements were in essence determined in Reykjavik.

[Havel] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich: And if the Americans carry on with the Star Wars program, what will happen? Bovin said the following in conclusion:

[Bovin] Nothing good will come of it. We will then have to do something ourselves. Our reply will not necessarily be some sort of a mirror image. If the Americans bring the Star Wars system into existence, it will make the international situation more complex. After Reykjavik, however, it can be seen quite clearly that a realistic possibility exists for agreement, and this real possibility is disturbed by only one thing: the U.S. Star Wars program. Paradoxically, a weapon that does not yet exist hinders the reduction of those already in existence. Hence, the biggest obstacle to disarmament is the Star Wars program. After Reykjavik, the goal was very clearly marked out. This is the goal we must endeavor to attain. We must awaken the world public and involve them in the struggle against the Star Wars program. In our opinion, it is not yet too late.

MOSCOW VIEWS KOMMUNIST ON POLISH SOCIALISM

LD202216 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In many speeches by Soviet party leaders and in party documents, justifications have appeared recently for the need to intensify the theoretical activity and further development of Marxism. One of the important issues of philosophy and of scientific communism concerns analysis of the nature of contradictions existing in a socialist society and research into mechanisms for resolving them. It is also understandable that the search for truth can only be done by comparing various points of view, through discussion and arguments, and the breaking of the outdated stereotypes. These tendencies in the development of Marxist thinking in the Soviet Union are particularly evident in KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political periodical of the CPSU Central Committee. The editorial has introduced a new section entitled: "Discussion and Descriptions [omowienia]". [Words indistinct] and for example in the KOMMUNIST issue no. 14 notes have been published by Yevgeniy Bugayev from the 10th PZPR Congress. And this is the subject we would like to talk about today.

Doctor of Historical Sciences Yevgeniy Bugavey took part in the deliberations of the 10th PZPR Congress and interviewed its delegates. At the outset of his article Yevgeniy Bugayev states that he does not intend to describe in great detail the issues dealt with at the congress. That is why he called his article notes. "A Realistic Evaluation of Achievements and an Optimistic took to the Future" -- that is the title of his article and that is the general impression of the author following the study of the 10th PZPR Congress documents, listening to its deliberations, and meeting its delegates. Further, the author attempts to analyze various issues and directions of the PZPR's activity, from the policy of struggle and accord and reforms to Poland's foreign policy. Most of all, however, he deals with issues which are of particular interest to the Soviet Communists and to all friends of the Polish nation in the Soviet Union.

The policy of accord, struggle, and reforms: accord with those who place the interests of the Polish nation and state above the interests of groups or their own egoistic interests; struggle against all the deliberate enemies of socialism in Poland who (?sell) the interests of the fatherland; reform -- that means support of everything which helps the acceleration of the economic and social progress. Such a precise and sure attitude, Yevgeniy Bugayev writes in KOMMUNIST, has consolidated the PZPR and allowed it to carry out successfully the 10th Congress which put the seal of approval on the country's transformation to the way of social renewal on the foundations of socialism.

Writing about the reform, the author states that its goal is, among others, provision of the best possible agreement of the centralized planning with the independence of enterprises, and broadening the direct participation of the working masses in the management of production. The point is, most of all, to find means of making working people more active, of increasing of material incentives and responsibility toward society for the results of one's work. In this connection, Yevgeniy Bugayev continues, there arises the issue of trade unions.

As is known, the trade union shell in the shape of Solidarity was used by its leaders as a tool of destruction along the lines of the worse, the better for the counterrevolution. Soon, however, the workers saw the light and turned away from the overblown and bureaucratic apparatus of Solidarity. Many former members of Solidarity now take part in the creation of new trade unions.

In this context, KOMMUNIST points out to its readers that at the 10th PZPR Congress the party's attitude which was first presented in 1982 was confirmed, namely, that the trade union movement must not be and will not be an extension of the administration or an antisocialist political grouping. The new trade unions should be independent and totally self-governing.

Next, Yevgeniy Bugayev discusses the national characteristics of socialism in Poland stressing that in the 1980-82 period the anticommunist propaganda announced to all and sundry the crash of the so-called Soviet model of socialism in Poland. It does not know, or rather it does not want to know, that such a model simply does not exist. Socialism is a social system which has specific general economic, social, and political characteristics; the road to it, however, has its own peculiarities in each country. A model of socialism cannot be chosen just like one chooses a pair of shoes or some clothes, and on top of this one does not buy a model but a concrete thing, having first tried it on one's own feet or body. On the other hand, organizing the social life of a nation from the start requires not some kind of fitting to a model, but strict consideration of conditions and features of a given country and study of the experience of friends and study of international realities.

This can be carried out only by a party guided by the Marxist-Leninist dialectical and materialistic method of analysis, a party which is politically mature and organizationally consolidated. Such was the PZPR at its 10th Congress. And if the report by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the discussion, and the resolution of the congress mentioned the existing differences in views of party members, this only reflects the realistic conditions in which the party is acting and the difficulties in defining priorities in the economic, social, and political spheres. However, in all these areas Yevgeniy Bugayev stresses in KOMMUNIST, the foundations of socialism in Poland have withstood with honor the test of durability, although, however, some departures from them did take place.

The author then quotes many figures which prove the complex class structure of the Polish society. In Poland, for instance, there are hundreds of thousands of private enterprises and even though they only produce jointly 4 percent of all goods, in the services sector they have an over 56 percent share. This and other data is quoted by the author to prove how unconvincing the statements made at the Eighth PZPR Congress were about the total moral and political unity of the Polish nation and the unified support given by it to the policy of the PZPR. The author of the article published in KOMMUNIST stresses that there can be no such unity in a country which has such a many-layered structure of the economy and where the process of socialist transformations has not yet been completed. On the contrary, the class struggle, which assumes different forms, is unavoidable and correct, and at the same time united support by all levels and groups of the nation for the party which expresses the interests of the working class is only theoretically possible on issues of national interest. However, Yevgeniy Bugayev stresses, taking all this into consideration, the 10th PZPR Congress had all the reasons to draw the conclusion that socialism has entered the life of the Polish nation permanently. Poland will not depart from the socialist way of development; it is and will be an unfailing link in the economic, military, and political alliance: the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization. The article published by KOMMUNIST acquaints Soviet readers with almost all the matters being resolved by the PZPR. The problems of the Polish countryside, or the relations between the state and the church are no exception here.

Ending his notes on the PZPR congress, Gevgeniy Bugayev mentions Poland's foreign policy, describing it as precise.

According to the author, this is confirmed by the fact that, on one hand foreign policy matters were mentioned by practically every participant in the congress discussion and the precongress conferences, and on the other hand, there were absolutely no divergencies of views in the speeches. As the readers of KOMMUNIST and all the Soviet people know about the total unity of view of the CPSU and the PZPR, and of the Soviet Union and Poland, on matters of foreign policy, the author limits himself to the statement that, as Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his report, the unshakeable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy. This is the historic achievement of our nations. At the same time the congress condemned the unheard of -- because of their scope -- brutality, cynicism, and slanders and interference in internal affairs and economic ostracism attempted against Poland by the United States and some of their allies. The delegates pointed out unanimously the total lack of prospects of any attempts at intimidating Poland or trying to bring it to its knees. KOMMUNIST stresses, in connection with this, that the Poles, as the whole world knows, are a proud and freedom-loving nation who are part of the mighty alliance of the socialist countries and they have no shortage of military skills and courage in defense of their country and all attempts against it. Summing up his notes in KOMMUNIST, Yevgeniy Bugayev writes that PZPR activists have worked for 5 years on the ideological and organizational consolidation of its ranks, on purging itself of career seekers and egoists, on convincing those who hesitated and helping those who doubted the party's strength, and -- this is most important -- on restoring the shaken belief of the working people in the party of the working class. The congress has proved that this work has already produced its first results. The gathering of the Polish communists was able to reflect the party's optimistic view of the country's future. This optimism is based on confidence in the working class and belief in the strength of the workers' and peasants' alliance, and on confidence in the Polish intelligentsia and finally the patriotism of the Polish nation which wants to see a flourishing and well-governed Poland which has a respectable place among other countries of the socialist community, in Europe, and in the world.

INVESTMENT BANK COUNCILS MEET IN WARSAW

PM261735 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 42, Oct 86 (Signed to Press 9 Oct 86) p 23

[TASS report under the rubric "CEMA Diary": "In the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and International Investment Bank Councils"]

[Text] A regular session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council has been held in Warsaw. It examined the basic guidelines for the development and improvement of the bank's activities in the 1986-90 and proposals concerning participation by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 on the basis of the further development of cooperation with the relevant banking institutions of foreign countries, international economic organizations, and CEMA countries' joint enterprises. The plan for the work of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council for 1987-88 was also discussed.

A regular session of the International Investment Bank Council has ended in the Polish capital. The International Investment Bank Council examined questions of the further development of the bank's credit operations and the utilization of bank funds to finance measures within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. The International Investment Bank Council approved the list of projects accepted for credit financing and the plan for the council's work in 1987-88.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD262107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with moderator Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign political commentator, Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the collegium of the weekly, ZA RUBEZHOM, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrianov] Two weeks have now passed since the meeting in Reykjavik, but attention to the results of the USSR-U.S. dialogue at summit level is increasing. The result of the talks in the Icelandic capital has created a stir throughout the world. On Soviet television this week, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the conviction that the full importance of the event has not yet sunk in; but, he said: We certainly will become aware of it, if not now, then tomorrow we will comprehend the full significance of Reykjavik, and pay due tribute both to what was achieved and acquired, and to the lost opportunities and the losses. But already, there's no doubt that the meeting in Iceland has encouraged all who desire a decisive change for the better. It is gratifying, surely, that as a result of that meeting, we've been able to break qualitatively new ground in the struggle against nuclear weapons. That is an enormous achievement, and the first for many decades. Its main significance is that we now know that the elimination of the nuclear threat is a realistic and possible objective.

[Volskiy] At the same time, of course, it would be wrong to shut our eyes to the fact that Reykjavik has not only engendered hope, because the USSR-U.S. dialogue at the summit level has also highlighted the difficulties on the path to a world without nuclear weapons. This must be understood, otherwise it would be impossible to form a correct assessment of the outcome of the meeting in Iceland. It has shown how great are the forces opposing the trend toward disarmament. The talks in Reykjavik have frightened, particularly, those circles that are associated with militarism and arms-race profits. But meanwhile, we know they in fact also possess political power and not only political. They are, above all, capable of exerting strong economic pressure. In their hands is a vast propaganda machine. So it's not surprising that in the camp of the opponents of detente and disarmament, feverish efforts are being made to erect obstacles that will wreck the process initiated in the Icelandic capital. From the outset, this is perfectly clear, a campaign has been mounted in the United States with the object, I would say, of simply fooling ordinary people. They are being shamelessly deceived by the random talk about Reykjavik, by the way the aims of the USSR-U.S. summit-level meeting are being turned inside-out, and so on.

[Andrianov] Yet the Washington politicians had publicly promised to tell the truth about what happened at the talks in the Icelandic capital. Here, for instance, is a word-for-word excerpt from an interview given to the U.S. television company ABC by Admiral John Poindexter, national security assistant to the President of the United States. On the plane, during the return flight from Reykjavik he said publically: We have decided to make a detailed official statement on the discussions in Reykjavik, in order to give the American people the facts. And he added: We are convinced that if the American people are in possession of the facts, then they will draw the right conclusions. So you see, the Washington administration promised to acquaint the U.S. public with the facts, in other words, with the true state of affairs. That was, of course, a laudable promise; but has official Washington kept it? Let's turn to the U.S. press and see what it has to say on the subject. Take THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reputable paper by Western standards. It published on 20 October an article by Anthony Lewis. Here's part of what he wrote.

I quote: It is absolutely disgusting to see the U.S. President returning from a meeting devoted to questions that could decide our fate, and think of it only from the viewpoint of political considerations, distorting the facts as he pleases. So the Washington politicians are stuffying the U.S. people with deliberate lies, instead of telling them the truth about Reykjavik.

[Nekrasov] Yes. In parts of the world where U.S. propaganda does not have a controlling monopoly, people are simply amazed at the unparalleled way in which Washington is distorting the course of the USSR-U.S. dialogue in the Icelandic cpaital. Both the official representatives of the U.S. Administration and propaganda in America are doing all they can to represent that meeting in a totally distorted form, dishing it up in a way that literally turns the facts on their heads. This is being done quite deliberately. There is considerable evidence for this assertion that is deliberate. It has been confirmed by none other that Patrick Buchanan, director of communications at the White House. According to him, the Washington administration has decided to mount a tremendous propaganda campaign aimed at giving the world the following version of the meeting in Reykjavik: The President of the United States, says the story, put forward very broad and far-reaching proposals on arms control, but the Soviet leader rejected them.

[Andrianov] In his appearance on Soviet television this week, Mikhail Gorbachev said on this subject that a busy campaign has begun in the United States in which proposals are being attributed to them that do not belong to them. The absurdity of this is so obvious that it is probably felt even by some people in Washington circles, who are, therefore, presumably trying to extricate themselves somehow from what must be a pretty embarrassing situation. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to an article that appeared a week ago in THE WASHINGTON POST. It was published anonymously. It spoke of three stages after the meeting in Reykjavik. We can pass over the first two, and go straight to the third. At the third stage, then, says THE WASHINGTON POST, which has not yet arrived, we'll have to examine what, in reality, was proposed, and what was agreed to. The paper is of the opinion that this is not easy in view of the fact that fatigue at Reykjavik made full concentration impossible. So what conclusion do we reach, if we are to believe what THE WASHINGTON POST has written? It appears that the U.S. side became so tired in the course of the meeting as to be unable to sort out exactly what proposals had been put to it during the dialogue and what it had agreed to. A very strange explanation, to say the least; the more so as it concerns a major political event to which the attention of the whole international public was rivetted. In this case I think there exists a very effective means of ridding the essence of such important negotiations of misinterpretation and, even more, of deliberate distortion, and that means is openness. It was this what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had in mind when he discussed the results of Reykjavik during a conversation he had with the Danish prime minister, Schlueter. Since the picture of the meeting which was held there is being distorted in an unprecedented fashion in the United States, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary expressed the view that it would be desirable that talks with the Americans should no longer be held strictly behind closed doors. Not only do they not want this way, but moreover they insist that the content of meetings should not be made public. Why? Could it be that they are frankly afraid of showing themselves in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the world public, including the U.S. public?

[Volskiy] Also, Boris Vasilyevich, because in that event official Washington will find it very difficult to adopt a stance of -- as I would put it -- outright deception, which is what it's doing now after the meeting in Reykjavik.

[Andrianov] U.S. officials say over and over again that allegedly the difficulties in Reykjavik arose because the Soviet side put forward its proposals as a package. The reason for the difficulties that arose does not lie in this. Yes, of course, the proposals put on the negotiating table make up an inseparable individual whole. That's why they are called a package; they are constructive and they are the most radical arms reduction proposals in the whole history of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Also, they take into account the interests of both sides. I will recall that the Soviet Union is proposing, first of all, to reduce by half all strategic arms without exception; second, to scracp totally Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and to start negotiations immediately on missiles of this type in Asia, as well as on missiles of a range of less than a 1,000 km, and it is proposed to freeze their number immediately. Finally, third, it is proposed to consolidate the basis of anti-missile defense and begin full-scale negotiations on a total nuclear test ban. It is important to note that the Soviet proposals contained an unprecedented readiness for compromise and concessions on an equal footing. This whole package was handed to the President of the United States as early as the middle of the first conversation which took place in Reykjavik. In Washington at the moment they are coming down upon the third part of the package, asserting that allegedly it bears no relation to the first two proposals, but there's no logic in this. On the contrary, the logic is there in the approach of the Soviet side. Since it is the issue of scrapping nuclear weapons which is being resolved, it is essential to have a full guarantee against attempts to achieve military superiority via space. All the Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik are objectively connected with central strategic weapons systems. That is the essence of our single set of proposals, enclosed in an integral package. A part of this package, by the way, is made up by our concessions, and as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warned in his speech, if there is no package, then there will be no concessions either. In Washington they assume they can separate our package of proposals and make use only of the Soviet Union's concessions. These are plainly not serious calculations for statesmen who are obliged to adopt responsible decisions, all the more so when they concern truly global international problems.

[Nekrasov] Well, comrades, I think that if today, 2 weeks after the Reykjavik meeting, we look at what is happening, at what accompanied this meeting itself, and at subsequent events -- all this confirms the conclusion drawn by our party t the 27th congress on the fact that the struggle for peace will be a complex and stubborn one. As the possibility of mankind's emergence from the deadlocks of confrontation appears more and more clearly and as all those social forces who advocate overcoming tension in international relations, thus advocating overcoming the prlonged feverish state of these relations, act more and more energetically, reactionary imperialist circles are showing increasingly more embittered resistance to positive trends: That is all those who are connected with the military-industrial complex and, in general, advocators of the notorious social revanchism.

[Volskiy] Yes, you have made an accurate remark about advocators of social revanchism who now, of course, have become more active.

[Nekrasov] I would likewise like to recall that in his address on television, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary quoted his own statement which he made in Reykjavik at the press conference. We do not consider the dialogue finished, he said then in Reykjavik, and we hope that on his return home, President Reagan will consult Congress and the U.S. people, and adopt decisions, the necessity for which ensues from what has been achieved in Reykjavik. Now, addressing our people on television, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that something quite different is happening in the United States. What is it that is different?

In particular you, Boris Vasilyevich, talked about the propaganda campaign which has been unfolding by official Washington of late. But what is interesting is that the truth about Reykjavik, which the world knows, beyond the confines of the U.S. sphere of propaganda influence, this truth is so weighty and so strong that it is quite preceptibly leading the disinformation campaigns to failure and making the U.S. propaganda services feverish.

In a situation where one version replaces the other, which contradicts the first one in many respects, when one official or other contradicts in his statements what has been said by another official, when all this propaganda cocktail consisting of an easily discernable juggling of facts and falsifications comes down on millions of people, the truth, as Comrade Gorbachev noted, sinks into a haze of fabrications and fantiasies.

[Andrianov] I would add that it is not merely a matter of propaganda: We are also witnessing actions aimed at introducing new complications into Soviet-U.S. relations. I am thinking here of Washington's decision to expel another 55 Soviet diplomatic workers from the United States of America, an action, if one can call such an uncivilized deed an action, which has been undertaken after the conclusion of a meeting of major significance for the entire development of international relations.

[Nekrasov] To give a political assessment of the present situation once could use the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who said that an extremely unattractive portrait is forming of an administration of a great country which is quick to carry out destructive and ruinous actions. We have mentioned certain superficial manifestations of this destructiveness, but considerably more serious and dangerous for the cause of peace -- and consequently many times more difficult to overcome -- is the destructiveness embedded in the heart of the Reagan administration's foreign military policy. I am thinking of its fundamental striving, so to speak, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is unachievable but dangerous in its essence, which destabilizes international relations. It is precisely this approach of certain circles in the United States of America which characterizes their attitude toward the talks underway in Geneva. They regard it not as a forum for seeking accords, but as a screen for continuing the arms race. Clearly making themselves felt here are survivors of the mentality of a past era when, as the French researchres (?Lellouche) wrote the other day, it was sufficient for the U.S. Government to begin talks in order to subsequently pursue its military affairs policy at its own discretion without coming across real interference from Congress or public opinion. Those days, of course, are now in the past, but they still continue to resort to similar methods.

[Volskiy] But all the same, Vadim Nikolayevich, it seems to me that the most important thing is the issue of extending the arms race into outer space. Here it is not a matter of propaganda campaigns, but of the innermost aspirations of reactionary imperialist circles, of their thirst for profits and power -- in fact, for world domination.

[Nekrasov] As is apparent from the content of the Reykjavik meeting, from what has become known about it, Washington is continuing to cling to its Star Wars plans. You have correctly noted the two principal motives or, so to speak, driving forces behind U.S. policy: first the hope of breaking out into space with offensive weapons and thereby achieve military superiority; and on the other hand the military monopolies' striving to guarantee themselves superprofits for decades to come through the 12 figure sums to be allocated for the infamous Startegic Defense Initiative.

Our stance here is clear and unshakeable, for it is dictated by concern for the fundamental interests of our country, world socialism, and the whole of mankind. In his latest speech on television Mikhail Sergeyevich set out this stance as follows: Only political simpletons could opt for the elimination of nuclear weapons as a means of containing U.S. aggression while receiving a threat from space instead; there are no such simpletons in the Soviet leadership.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned the haze of fabrications and fantasies currently enveloping in America the issue of the true outcome of the Reykjavik meeting and which is undoubtedly preventing a great many Americans from understanding the essence of what is happening. This is part of a more general problem, I have in mind the absence among the American people of true conceptions of what is happening in the Soviet Union and of the real content of Soviet foreign policy. As you will recall, this was mentioned without any beating about the bush in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who noted with good reason that, to all appearances, the United States is becoming an increasingly closed society.

[Nekrasov] Yes, and that, of course, bears witness to the difficulties being experienced by imperialism at the present stage. I would like to say however, that the U.S. political system has never been noted for its particular openness regarding information about the Soviet Union and socialism. Recently I came across the following words spoken by the U.S. observer Walter Lippmann 65 years ago, when the civil war was still on in our country. At that time Lippman wrote: The whole hysterical intolerance of our time is founded on the principle lie: the lie about Russia. Lies about Russia, he wrote, are the mother of all lies in U.S. policy". So you can see how deep-rooted this closedness, so to speak, is -- this prejudice in relation to everything new that is happening in the world, this particular hatred and particularly malicious nonacceptance of real socialism, which is scoring more and more successes on the world scene. Now that the world public has come to see the Soviet Union as a country which honestly and steadfastly defends peace, our foes are resorting, as we can see, to any -- and principally invented -- pretexted in order to open fire against the growing international prestige of our motherland and of world socialism as a whole.

[Volskiy] In the light of all that we are talking about today, there is also this, which in my view it is important to note: that the inconceivable barriers -- I am using the expression of Comrade Gorbachev -- the inconceivable barriers which the opponents of Soviet-U.S. mutual understanding set about erecting years ago are spreading not only directly to that extremely important area. They are also spreading to regional conflicts. Judge for yourselves. It was precisely during the period of the Reykjavik meeting that Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, was sent to the other end of the world, to the Far East. He went there with intentions that were more than definite: above all, to block the Soviet Pacific Ocean peace initiative, put forward, as you recall, in Vladivostok at the end of July. The Pentagon chief is opposing our peace initiative with a build-up in U.S. military preparations in the Far East, which is now openly being declared a potential second front, or second theater of military operations, second after Europe, against the socialist community. It would even appear that the U.S. strategic priorities are starting to be displaced, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from Europe to Asia. Suffice it to say, 70 percent of the ships of the U.S. Pacific 7th Fleet are already equipped with nuclear weapons, and many of them also have cruise missiles, which are capable of reaching their targets. Moreover, preparations are already being made to increase the number of ships in this 7th Fleet by another 10 percent, by the year 1990.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, you talk of the number of vessels, but the Pentagon has an inordinately large number of military installations on land in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. If I am not mistaken, there are about 350 of them there.

[Volskiy] It is not only a matter of the U.S. building up their own troops and military facilities in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. Washington is rushing to link together a chain of military alliances there, which would stretch from Japan to Pakistan. Weinberger paid a visit there, to Islamabad, during his present trip to Asia. Moreover, he did not arrive empty-handed, but with a concrete plan to set up a U.S. airborne electronic reconnaissance system, AWACS, in Pakistan. In this way, they would like to keep a tight grip, as they say, on a considerable part of India, Iran, and, of course, Afghanistan. The offensive, or more precisely, the aggressive nature of such designs is obvious, especially if one takes account of the fact that a U.S. Central Command set up not so long ago, 3 and 1/2 years ago, is directly aimed at that region. After all, it is precisely the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, specially trained for wars in Asia and the Near East, which is at the disposal of that command. In these circumstances, the AWACS in Pakistan -- and such a system already exists in Saudi Arabia -- would not only expand the sphere of operations of the rapid deployment forces. They would take on an especially dangerous character, all the more so if one takes account of the fact that both Pakistan and Afghanistan, and even several regions of northeast India -- where separatist tendencies are simmering, as you know -- that the whole of that region is officially included in the sphere of influence of the U.S. Central Command.

[Nekrasov] This is the characteristic which in my opinion ought to be noted in that connection, Dmitriy Antonovich. Washington is starting to implement its new militarist plans with regard to Pakistan at the very moment when the Soviet Union has taken its important peaceful step in that region, I have in mind the withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan, where they have been part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. I think that is no accidental coincidence.

[Volskiy] Yes, Indeed, Vadim Nikolayevich, one can detect the same tactic in the United States' actions here, as in the Pacific Ocean region. The U.S. militarists are trying to neutralize the great political, I should say psychological, influence of the Soviet peace initiatives, by deliberately fostering tension. We see the same thing now in the Near East. You know that recently the Soviet Union backed the well-known initiative for holding an internatinoal conference on a Near Eastern settlement. It proposed setting up a preparatory committee for holding it within the framework of the Security Council. Many countries supported that proposal, in particular France. Now a delaying, or more exactly an undermining, device is being brought into play. Shamir, who has replaced Peres in the post of prime minister of Israel, is declaring that the international conference on the Near East does not have any power to replace so-called direct talks, that is, separate deals in that region. The most important thing however, is that he, and the Israeli ruling circles as a whole, intend to undertake provocative actions in practice. On the one hand, a new military action in the Lebanon -- troops have already been massed for it, in the appropriate places -- that is on the one hand. On the other hand, a plan for setting up new military settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan, occupied by Israel, has been promulgated. Each new settlement of this kind naturally makes a solution of the Near Eastern problems, and above all, the Palestinian problem, more difficult.

[Nekrasov] Since we have already started talking about a stepping-up of provocative actions I think one should mention not only Israel but also the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. It is after all the Pretoria regime which is obviously striving now to make use of the tragic death of Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, in order to intensify its intrigues against that country, and also other so-called Frontline States in Africa.

[Volskiy] All the reactionary, expansionist, pro-imperialist regimes and forces of the world are rushing to make use of the situation in international affairs which is being created by the destructive course of Washington. That intensifies the negative consequences of such a course. In particular, it threatens to exacerbate regional conflicts. This is one more reason why it is so urgently necessary to oppose this course of the militarists with the persistence and vigor of all rational people.

[Nekrasov] Under these circumstances, our party and Central Committee are boldly adopting new decisions; they are searching for, and finding, new approaches in the name of consolidating peace. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, at a meeting with a group of First Secretaries of Central Committees of the union republics and obkoms, the CPSU has enough political wisdom, historical experience and maturity in its assessment of the real processes of social life, for this.

[Andrianov] On that note, respected comrade listeners, we end our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you very much for your attention. Goodbye. I wish you all the best.

PALME COMMISSION DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK, SECURITY

LD261836 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest October 26 TASS -- The Palme Disarmament and Security Commission ended its session in the Hungarian capital today.

Prominent political and public figures from various countries discussed a broad range of topical issues of international life, above all problems of European security and nuclear disarmament.

In the focus of attention were the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik and the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

The final document, adopted at the session, pointed out that no agreements were reached at the meeting primarily due to the U.S. stance on the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative.

COMMENTATORS VIEW EFFECT OF DIPLOMATIC EXPULSIONS

PRAVDA Rejoinder on U.S. Statement

PM271213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[O. Borisov "Rejoinder": "Boomerang"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has published a statement in which it "welcomes the Soviet Union's recognition of the fact that principles of equality and reciprocity must serve as a basis for the activity of both countries' diplomatic missions." The point at issue concerns the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the U.S. authorities' arbitrary action -- the expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats working in our embassy and consulate from the United States. "Parity," the State Department emphasizes, "is an eminently equitable principle and a long-stated goal of both the administration and the Congress."

According to news agency reports, State Department spokesman Redman, who read this statement at a press conference, said: "We hope that this question can now be put behind us. We seem to have been successful in reaching mutual understanding on the question of parity and reciprocity as the basis of our diplomatic relations."

Well, as people in our country say, it is a pleasure to listen to pleasant words. The State Department statement sounds refreshing and promising. Especiallly in the light of world reaction to the "exchange of diplomatic blows" (as one newspaper put it) which has just taken place on the U.S. side's initiative. What was that reaction?

THE NEW YORK TIMES: According to State Department spokesmen, the U.S. Government will start sending to Moscow and Leningrad American mechanics, electricians, plumbers and fitters, cooks, porters, and interpreters so that the embassy and the consulate can continue to perform their functions. If need be, Washington is prepared to cut down the number of diplomats and others serving in its missions in the Soviet Union in order to remain within the ceiling established this week. In order to replace the recalled Soviet personnel, especially with the onset of winter which will intensify the difficulties of living in the Soviet Union, the administration plans to move State Department staffers and military attaches and to hire new workers. State Department spokesmen were clearly annoyed by the unexpected turn of events which could diminish the ability of the embassy and consulate to report on events in the Soviet Union... In U.S. officials' opinion, "the most difficult question" now facing the U.S. side is "the extent to which the U.S. Embassy's main work will be placed in jeopardy -- namely, reporting on the development of the political, economic, military, and social situation in the Soviet Union."

BBC: The withdrawal of Soviet auxiliary personnel in Moscow is already having an effect on the activity of U.S. diplomats. Given the absence of drivers and fitters, clerks, cooks, and interpreters, U.S. diplomats have to learn some new jobs.

ITV television: The United States announced on Thursday a ceasefire in the diplomatic war against the Soviet Union.

THE WASHINGTON POST: The United States announced an end to "the war of expulsions" of Soviet diplomats, since the administration has realized what damage has been inflicted on U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations in Moscow by the latest Soviet measures. [paragraph continues]

According to an administration spokesman, the USSR measures will have a serious effect on the U.S. ability to conduct intelligence operations in the Soviet Union.

We will not comment on these reports, least of all the last one. There is no need for this. Let us only add a quotation from the 22 October issue of the U.S. capital's newspaper, which said that "the decision on the expulsion of Soviet diplomats was a victory for CIA Director W. Casey and U.S. Attorney General E. Meese. At a White House meeting on Monday they both advocated strong measures" against the USSR.

It is obvious that these measures have had a boomerang effect.

'Depression' at U.S. Embassy

LD241633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Here is what the U.S. press is writing about the consequences of the provocative action of the U.S. authorities in cutting the strength of the Soviet diplomatic corps in the United States and the Soviet Government's countermeasures it elicited. In accordance with these measures, among others, the U.S. Embasy in Moscow and the U.S. Consulate-General in Leningrad have been deprived of all locally hired staff. The U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, had to take the driving seat to get to work. His wife, Donna Hartman, had to cook dinner for guests herself. Marines on guard duty were recruited to wash the dishes. The demand for diplomats handy with a set of workman's tools or who have a Soviet driving license has soared sharply in the embassy. Those are just a few details from reports on the first day of the U.S. Embassy's self-sufficient existence filed from Moscow by U.S. correspondents.

The senior embassy staff are trying to keep their spirits up: After all, one must put a brave face on it. For instance, Donna Hartman has offered to act as her husband's personal driver. At the same time she voiced willingness to assume the role of gardener. I shall do it with pleasure for the right money, she joked.

But it seems that no one in the embassy shares this feigned optimism. According to journalists, an atmosphere of depression prevails there. When a reporter asked a woman who was cleaning the floor in the embassy vestibule whether this was part of her official duties, she irritably cut him short: No, and I don't want to talk about it. It is easy to understand such sentiments.

After all, as was noted by Walter Stoessel, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, the work of the embassy will now clearly become more difficult. ABC television takes an even more categorical view: As a result of the removal of all Soviet employees, the embassy will be virtually paralized. According to ABC, some diplomats have even declared that they would prefer to go back to the United States rather work in the current circumstances.

In the opinion of many observers, this aspiration of theirs may well be fulfilled in the immediate future, since the U.S. authorities will have to recall a number of embassy officials in order to free space for support staff, a U.S. official spokesman admitted in an interview with UPI in Washington.

It was a stunning blow for us. We have lost literally everyone, from courtyard cleaner to clerk. Everyone will have to be replaced by people who will have to be much better paid, for whom it will be necessary to provide accommodation, and who will, in the long run, take the place of the specialists whose job was to process important information. The administration would have acted wisely if it had sat down with the Russians at the negotiating table, had stated the changes it intended to implement, and had developed an appropriate timetable, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in an editorial article. This would have enabled the administration not to run up against the demonstrative exhibition of the principle of reciprocity, which could not have helped but lead to serious complications in the lives of the U.S. diplomats, and not to confuse sensitive personnel questions with the vitally important problems of arms control. That is how THE NEW YORK TIMES responds, with belated regret.

'Diplomatic War' Backfires

LD241632 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 24 Oct 86

["Expulsions: Cutting Off One's Nose..." -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The measures taken by the Soviet Union in retaliation against the provocative action of Washington, which expelled without any grounds a group of workers of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate in the USA, provoked far-ranging reactions in the world. The mass media point out that the "diplomatic war" called by the White House is not only unlawful but also myopic: It backfired against the interests of the United States itself.

A State Department official who has requested anonymity has compared these actions to "hammer wielding." To all appearances, the "hammer" badly hit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, which has now lost all the locally hired staff. A correspondent for the London SUN said that the operations of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had virtually come to a standstill on Thursday.

According to the American press, when the question of the expulsion of Soviet diplomats was being discussed in the White House, CIA Director William Casey was especially most vociferous. One can hardly believe that he once headed a legal company wihich had won quite a few cases through sophicated designs and accurate foresight. But now Casey failed to realize that, calling for reductions in the strength of the U.S. diplomatic staff in Moscow, he was automatically asking for cuts in the number of his agents under diplomatic cover.

The administration has at long last taken a sensible decision, described by THE WASHINGTON POST as follows: "The United States called a halt yesterday to the tit-for-tat war of diplomatic expulsions with the Soviet Union as the administration took stock of the damage done to U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations in Moscow by the latest Soviet measures."

Better late than never. As for the fairness of the measure taken by the Soviet Union, it is not called into question even by Washington. It will find it hard to do so anyway: parity between the diplomatic representations about which the Americans were talking a great deal and on which even resolutions were passed by Congress has now been achieved.

The only difference is that it was done not to suit Washington but when Moscow decided it necessary to do in response to an obvious act of provocation. It is to be hoped that the case with the "hammer" which Washington used so foolhardily will remain a mere curiosity in the history of diplomacy. What is worse, many of the decisions taken by Washington on far more substantial matters, such as the limitation of the arms race, are likewise shortsighted, prompted by considerations of the moment and characterized by a lack of proper respect for the long-term national security interests of the United States.

'Boomerang' Effect

LD241931 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

...Everything has been in confusion in the United States Embassy in Moscow these days. Some diplomats leaving off their tasks are packing up to go home. Other diplomats urgently try to learn the knack of cooking. Still others are sweeping the yard right under the windows of Ambassador Arthur Hartman's office. Who has caused this chaos at the U.S. Embassy?

None other than Washington itself. As it has already been reported, the U.S. Administration in an effort to undermine everything positive that has been reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik unleashed an amassed propaganda campaign aimed at distorting the picture of the talks and took an action which cannot be described as other than outrageous: It announced the expulsion of 55 officials of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate from the United States. They in Washington tried to justify this step, clearly provocative in nature, by alleging that there exists a "disproportion" in the number of personnel working at the Soviet missions in the USA and the American missions in the USSR.

It stands to reason that taking such an abominable step they in Washington should have realised that it will inevitably entail measures in reply by the USSR, and tough measures at that. And so it happened. In connection with continued use by the U.S. secret services of official American representations in the Soviet Union for impermissible activity, five members of staff of the United States Embassy and General Consulate were declared personae non grata. It has been declared that the numbers of the personnel of the United States Embassy and General Consulate in the USSR must not surpass the numbers of the personnel of the USSR Embassy in Washington and the USSR General Consulate in San Francisco. The United States Embassy in Moscow and General Consulate in Leningrad are denied the services of all the persons locally employed, some 260 people.

Other measures have been taken. Washington asked for it when it made allegations that a smaller number of persons was employed at the U.S. missions than at Soviet missions, though in reality some or other functions in the U.S. missions were performed by a much greater number of persons than in Soviet institutions in the USA.

So those in Washington who were fanning up anti-Soviet hysteria and spy mania, who declared for "equal numbers" of the personnel of the missions of the two countries got what they wanted. And what is the result?

Here are some of the pronouncements by foreign observers and press organs. Quoting an official representative of the administration, "WASHINGTON POST" notes that "The Soviet action will impair the U.S. ability to monitor events in the Soviet Union."

The REUTERS, noting that Washington will no longer keep in Moscow a number of diplomats whose task was to collect not only diplomatic and political information, but also intelligence information, reports that the Soviet Union has scored a victory in diplomats war with the USA, and that Western diplomats describe the USSR tactic as brilliant. The USSR simply answered the United States call to observe parity to the letter, and this is a stroke of genius.

The British Broadcasting Corporation noted that removal of Soviet auxilliary personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has already started affecting the activity of American diplomats. Since drivers and mechanics, clerks, cooks and interpreters are no longer handy, American diplomats have to learn these skills. They have already come up against some difficulties with tidying the premises and cooking dishes in snack bars. Diplomats not on duty are busy with these tasks.

The British "SUN" writes that the activity of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has almost been paralysed. And the London "TIMES" which described the situation at the U.S. Embassy as chaos writes that American diplomats think there is little likelihood that there will be concern over their destiny at home.

Those who launched the provocation with the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from the USA wished to attack detente, to infringe the USSR. But the weapon they used boomeranged on them.

U.S. Call for 'Ceasefire'

LD252014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. After the Reykjavik summit, we have a still better view of the unevenness -- to put it mildly -- of Soviet-U.S. relations, beset with seemingly avoidable difficulties which, nonetheless, are being obstinately created. We can also see the short-sightedness of those statesmen who peer at the present and the future not from a summit, but, as it were, from underground, from the trenches of the cold war.

As we know, the position of the U.S. President in Reykjavik precluded any radical reduction of the nuclear armaments of the two powers. But another reduction was carried out by Washington immediately, before the President had even had time to return from Reykjavik: they cut by 55 the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and of the Soviet Consultate in San Francisco. From calculating the numbers of missiles and warheads, they at once turned to counting diplomats; what's more, this was done not with constructive, but with destructive and, indeed, downright provocative intentions.

Comrade Gorbachev has descrited these actions as preposterous -- preposterous in the wake of such an important meeting at the level of the top leadership of the two countries, preposterous to any normal person, and also in the opinion of many U.S. and West European observers.

But it looks as if Washington deliberately chose this particular moment for a demonstration of what is called in America a two-sided policy.

Let me remind you that they gave a display of this same tactic of deliberate toughness after Geneva. The spirit of Geneva very soon faded under the burden, and in Reykjavik it was too late to revive it -- to the joy of the U.S. ultra-rightwingers. It was the men of the far right, in the persons of CIA Director Casey and Attorney General Meese, who reportedly gained the upper hand at the White House conference when the question of throwing out the Soviet diplomats was being decided.

An ABC television correspondent, John McWethy, reported the situation thus: There is a disagreement within the administration as to the wisdom of this action. The State Department thinks it's too much like wielding a sledgehammer, but at the White House they say the sledgehammer's the only language the Russians understand. What the White House has forgotten is that, given the present Soviet-U.S. parity in many fields, Moscow, too, can use the sledgehammer. And it has done so: an asymmetrical sledgehammer, if you like. You know about the retaliatory measures announced by the Soviet Union. They include depriving the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate in Leningrad of the right to employ Soviet citizens.

As a result, 260 Soviet citizens have stopped assisting the U.S. establishments in Moscow and Leningrad with clerical, technical and other work. This means that, under the existing equal quotas for the personnel of each country, the Americans will now have to trim the number of their diplomats and replace some of them with their own motor mechanics and drivers, telephone operators, cooks, gardeners, couriers and so on, for Moscow and Leningrad.

The U.S. correspondents are already reporting from Moscow that the work of the embassy is being disrupted. I wouldn't rule out the possibility that Mr Hartman, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, may be none too pleased about the victory of CIA Director Casey and Attorney General Meese. In any case, an official State Department spokesman has stated in Washington that no retaliation for the Soviet retaliation is planned, and that a ceasefire is being called in the war of nerves.

So the Soviet sledgehammer has hit its mark. I take no malicious pleaure in saying that. I speak of it, rather, with a sense of regret that in the leadership of the other great power, there is no sign of a more responsible approach to the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

FORMER CITIZENS CITE REASONS FOR LEAVING U.S.

LD251852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Oct (TASS) -- A press conference has been held here by former Soviet citizens who have obtained permission to return to the homeland and are preparing to leave the United States in the very near future. They asked that, before their departure, they be given the opportunity to meet representatives of the American press, which has been praising "freedom" in the West to the skies and has been actively intimidatory with imagined "persecutions and repressions" in the Soviet Union.

...The circumstances in which these four left the USSR in their time were varied -- some by invitation from the United States, others on an Israeli visa. Their reasons for deciding to leave their native land in search of illusory happiness in foreign climes were also varied. However not one of them managed to find it.

"The homeland, like a mother, is unique, and it is impossible to live without her" -- said Aleksandr Belikin at the press-conference, who arrived in the United States in 1977 and 4 years ago received U.S. citizenship. The 61-year-old Odessa inhabitant Izrael Glikman, who since 1974 lived first in Dallas, then in New York, has also talked about his acute nostalgia for the motherland and his relatives.

"I was a cinematographer in the Soviet Union" -- said 54-year-old Rashid Atamalibekov -- "I arrived in the United States in August 1978. I lived in Jersey City (New Jersey State). I worked in various places, as an ordinary worker on a conveyer, any where I could find work; I was often unemployed. But it was not only this which forced me to ssek opportunities to return to the homeland. Here, in the West, I became, one could say, a firm adherent of Leninism. After all, when there is air, you don't think about what you're breathing. But here I felt that the only way of life for me is the one that is defined by Marxism-Leninism."

These people, who have seen a great deal and lived "the good life" to the full, decided to appear before the cameras and the microphones of U.S. journalists not only to tell them of their love for their native country or their hopeless attempts to adapt to a different society. Over the years they have spent in the country whose leaders like to term "the leader of the free world" they have clearly seen in what a distorted light Soviet reality is presented to the Americans and what mountains of lies about the first socialist country in the world are put up by local propagandists.

"American television and the local press often make use of the words 'democracy,' 'freedom,' said 27-year-old Yuriy Chapovskiy, originally from Kiev. I had the opportunity of experiencing them in practice and comparing two totally different political systems. And I consider that I will feel far freer in the Soviet Union," he said.

U.S. ACTIONS BELIE REAGAN UN DAY PROCLAMATION

LD241734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 24 Oct (TASS) -- Tass correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

President R. Reagan has signed a proclamation on the occasion of the United Nations Organization day that is marked worldwide on October 24th.

This document asserts that United Nations Day provides the opportunity to "confirm the adherence" of the United States to the principles of the UN Charter. However, while stating this in words, the Washington administration in practice deliberately infringes not only on the UN Charter but also on a whole series of other fundamental documents of the international community: UN General Assembly resolutions, the declaration on provision of independence to colonial countries and peoples, international pacts on human rights, and others. The present administration has in effect elevated the cynical flouting of international laws to the status of state policy.

The most scandalous example of this was the treacherous aggression against Grenada 3 years ago. The issue of the piratical incursion by the United States into Grenada was repeatedly discussed in the United Nations, but Washington ignored its decisions.

The United State's undeclared war against Nicaragua acquires an even wider scope with every passing year. As specialists from the Washington Institute for the Study of Politics have calculated, U.S. actions against that country are being perpetrated in violation of 15 U.S. and international laws, including the UN Charter. Washington is also refusing to fulfill the decision of the International Court in The Hague which condemned U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. By continuing the crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state with whom the United States maintains diplomatic relations, the White House is preparing to start rendering direct military aid to the contra bands. The U.S. Congress has allocated $100 million for this purpose. How can such an open policy of state terrorism be called "a peaceful settlement to existing differences", which the President is calling for in his proclamation?

Touching upon the United Nations' role in the present-day world, the head of the White House claims that "the United Nations is now faced with a financial crisis, as well as a crisis of trust." But it is precisely the present administration which has tried so hard to undermine the United Nation's authority and to make its work more difficult. Finding itself in increasing political isolation, the United States is resorting to financial blackmail of the United Nations.

"Mankind", the head of the White House preaches in his proclamation, "quite clearly needs to learn how to live in peace and cooperation." However, it is to the U.S. leadership itself which these true words should first be addressed.

KOHL ENDORSES U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND' ON SDI

LD241552 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- Addressing a press conference here upon completion of his official four-day visit, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that his meetings with leading officals of the U.S. Adminstration had focussed on the results of the discussion held between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan on medium-range weapons.

As Kohl pointed out, they agreed at the talks with the U.S. President that "considerable progress" had been achieved on that issue at Reykjavik.

At the same time, Helmut Kohl expressed support for the obstructionist stand taken by the U.S. side on the issue of the Star Wars programme, which blocks the attainment of agreements on arms cuts.

TOKYO MEETING MARKS BILATERAL TIES ANNIVERSARY

OW240905 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A gathering marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Japan-USSR joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations was held in Tokyo on 21 October. It was attended by prominent politicians, public figures, members of the Diet, and business leaders. Also present were Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, who was visiting Japan as a special envoy of the Soviet Government, and Soviet Ambassador Solovyev. The participants expressed their wishes for further goodneighborliness and reciprocal cooperation between the two nations. Masaki Fujita, speaker of the Upper House, noted in his address that the joint declaration signed in October 1956 proved to be an important milestone in the relations between the two neighboring countries and accelerated mutual exchanges in many areas. Iichiro Hatoyama, former minister of foreign affairs and president of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association, pointed out that lately there had been signs of improvement in Japan-USSR relations. It is important, he stressed, that the two countries further step up political dialogue and private-level exchanges in order to deepen mutual understanding and foster mutual confidence.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, in his address, said that the Soviet Union has consistently been seeking better relations and broader reciprocal cooperation with Japan, and that the Soviet people are always striving for true friendship and good neighborliness with the Japanese people.

Prime Minister Nakasone and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kuranari also sent messages to the meeting.

KAMENTSEV DISCUSSES TRADE WITH JAPANESE ENVOY

PM261456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 16 October V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Muratu, special representative of the Japanese Government, who is in Moscow in connection with the Japan-86 trade and industry exhibition.

During the conversation they examined matters pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation.

ARISTOV MEETS WITH MITSUBISHI CHAIRMAN

PM241027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 16 October USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov received a Japanese business circles' delegation headed by Y. Mimura, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Corporation, who is in Moscow to take part in the Japan-86 trade and industry exhibition.

There was an exchange of views on questions pertaining to Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation and prospects for its development.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 30 YEARS OF LINKS WITH JAPAN

PM230914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by I. Latyshev: "USSR-Japan: Go-ahead For Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] It is 30 years since the signing (19 October 1956) in Moscow of the Soviet-Japanese joint declaration on the normalization of relations between the USSR and Japan. It summed up the events associated with the rout of Japanese militarism in World War II. Relations were resumed between the two countries at state and public levels. The declaration was thus a significant landmark in the history of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Over the past decades the mutual advantage of peaceful contacts between the two countries has been very evident. In the period between the fifties and the seventies Soviet-Japanese trade ties acquired considerable dimensions. The fine fruits of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in those years were a Soviet-Japanese trade treaty and associated 5-year trade turnover and payments agreements and the general agreements on the joint development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Contacts were organized between the two countries in the sphere of fishing, taking into account mutual interests. Ties between the Soviet and Japanese publics were extensively developed, as were contacts in the sphere of culture, science, art, medicine, education, and sport.

The constructive spirit of the 1956 Soviet-Japanese declaration was confirmed and developed at the Moscow talks in October 1973.

But the favorable onward development of Soviet-Japanese relations was interrupted in the latter half of the seventies. Subsequent years were marked by stagnation in relations between the two countries.

What is the problem? Not Soviet foreign policy, of course. This policy has not created and is not creating any obstacles as far as good-neighborliness between the two countries is concerned. It has always been founded on an ardent and sincere wish to live in peace and friendship with the Japanese people, who in a short time have made impressive economic, scientific, and technological gains.

The problem is that since the latter half of the seventies U.S. ruling circles have been intensively building up their military preparations in the Pacific Ocean and forming a "second front" there against socialism.

It is since then that talk has grown in the Japanese political world about a "Soviet military threat," thus creating an excuse for building up the Japanese "self-defense" forces and for expanding their cooperation with U.S. Armed Forces. Under pressure from Washington there emerged the trend towards involving Japan in a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarized "triangle." Evasion of Japanese policy's "three nonnuclear principles" is becoming increasingly apparent.

Is that not why the Japanese Government is evasive when it comes to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at a total nuclear test ban? And how is Tokyo's recent decision to enter into talks with the U.S. Administration on Japanese participation in carrying out the U.S. SDI program to be regarded? The decision is basically a practical step to involve Japan in the implementation of U.S. strategic military plans.

One wonders whether this accords with Japanese national interests and the cause of peace in the Far East. Of course, it does not. Millions of Japanese sincerely want good-neighborliness with their neighbors and, of course, with our country.

Sometimes this is put down to the inherently ambivalent position of Japanese Government circles: In some situations they back U.S. foreign policy geared to the arms race and confrontation; in other cases they declare their negative attitude toward nuclear weapons and willingness to ease tension in the Pacific Ocean basin and have good-neighborly ties with the USSR.

Under the influence of sober-minded groupings among the conservatives, who are taking into account Japan's national interests and the peace-loving mood of the people's masses, there have recently been some changes in the position of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders who head the government. The opportunity for dialogue between the USSR and Japan has emerged.

This year there has been an exchange of visits by foreign ministers and by other official delegations. At the beginning of the year, at the end of the USSR foreign minister's stay in Tokyo, a Soviet-Japanese agreement was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan in 1986-1990, and in May, when the Japanese foreign minister was in Moscow, a Soviet-Japanese agreement was signed on cultural ties. As the joint communique on the results of the Moscow talks noted, the forward development of Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, "meets the interests of both countries and will be a large contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and all over the world." Both sides, and this is stated in the communique, "came out in favor of reaching accords as soon as possible at the various talks on arms limitation and disarmament in the sphere of nuclear and conventional armaments, with a view to a maximum reduction in the level of military confrontation."

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's conversation with the Japanese foreign minister was an important stage in the May talks in Moscow. The Soviet leader declared the USSR's intention to exploit every opportunity of developing and improving relations with Japan in all areas irrespective of its ties with other countries. And it was said that these relations can only be built successfully on the basis of reciprocity, on the understanding that no one will encroach on the results of World War II and the inviolability of borders.

The resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet and Japanese Governments has had a favorable effect on other areas of contact between our countries. The 10th conference of joint committees on economic cooperation, involving over 200 representatives of Japanese business circles, was held in Moscow in spring 1986. Both sides at the conference displayed a desire for wider business cooperation and discussed the state of Soviet-Japanese economic relations and the prospects of their further development.

Recently the tone of Japanese statesmen's pronouncements on Soviet foreign policy and Soviet-Japanese relations has changed somewhat. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone spoke in favor of improving relations with the Soviet Union immediately after the formation of the new cabinet in July. Declaring his "ardent desire for the further improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations," the Cabinet head expressed the Japanese Government's interest in summit talks between the two countries.

The Soviet Union takes a positive view of the above-mentioned trends toward a change for the better in Soviet Japanese relations. [paragraph continues]

Talking about these relations, M.S. Gorbachev said on 28 July 1986 in his speech in Vladivostok: "It would be good if this change took place. The objective position of our two countries in the world is such that it demands earnest cooperation on a healthy, realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility, unencumbered by the problems of the past."

The Vladivostok speech was seen by the Japanese general public as an important political document containing a number of constructive new initiatives directly concerning Japan. Business circles and the press showed great interest, in particular, in the Soviet Union's clearly expressed intention to contribute to the development of mutually advantageous economic collaboration, to discuss the question of setting up joint enterprises in areas of the USSR and Japan that adjoin and are close to one another, and to seek opportunities for long-term cooperation between the two countries in research and comprehensive development of ocean resources, as well as in the elaboration of programs for the peaceful study and exploration of space.

The prospects of the further positive development of Soviet-Japanese cooperation should, of course, be viewed in the context of the overall state of international relations in the Pacific ocean basin. Ultimately the success of this cooperation will largely depend on the extent to which the two countries counter the transformation of the region into an arena of military political confrontation. In this sense, great importance attaches to the Soviet Union's idea of convening in Hiroshima or some other place a Pacific Ocean conference of the Helsinki type, involving all the countries that look to the ocean.

The convening of the conference would also have a benefical effect on the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. The reaching of an accord at the conference on reducing the activity of navies in the Pacific, above all ships with nuclear weapons on board, on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia, and on discussing confidence-building measures and nonuse of force int the region would be of great benefit to the cause of relaxation of tension in the Pacific Ocean region and, in particular, to the deepening of Soviet-Japanese mutual understanding.

There is a popular saying in Japan: "A close neighbor is more precious than a distant relative." History has seen to it that the peoples of our countries will always be neighbors. This means living in peace, in accord, and good-neighborliness. There is and can be no other way.

NAJIBULLAH BRIEFS PRESS ON INTERNATIONAL TIES

LD190947 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0841 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The return to the homeland of six Soviet regiments is a step of good will, an impetus to speeding up the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, particularly the course of the Geneva talks with Pakistan. This was said by Najibullah, general secretary of the central committee of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], at a press conference held in the Afghan capital.

Today, continued the Afghan leader, the essential conditions have taken shape for the return from Afghanistan of units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, introduced at one time at the request of the DRA Government and according to mutual accord. There is already a schedule for the withdrawal of the whole of the limited contingent, agreed on by the leaders of the DRA and the USSR. However, the implementation of this accord will only begin when armed intervention from outside the DRA and all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan ceases, and when there is a reliable guarantee that it will not be resumed, Najibullah stressed.

The combat capability of the Afghan armed forces is constantly growing. This is shown by the recent independent major combat operations which routed bands of counterrevolutionaries in the regions of Herat and Khost. However, the scales of the undeclared war are such that the young armed forces of the DRA need at the moment a certain amount of help from the Soviet Union. International imperialism has taken up arms against the DRA and is generously supplying the counterrevolution with the latest weapons. Recently they have acquired heavy weaponry, and the quantity of missile means has increased sharply.

Dealing with the economic situation, Najibullah noted that the DRA has adequate possibilities for the successful development of the economy, but the full development of economic construction is currently being hampered by the subversive activity of the counterrevolution. Nevertheless, Afghanistan has achieved no small economic advances in the postrevolutionary period. All ministries fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year.

The recent PDPA Central Committee Plenum defined a new approach to the widening of the social base of the revolution, the Afghan leader noted. This line presupposes the involvement of the broadest sections of the population in the building of the new society. Much has already been done on this path -- elections to local bodies of power have been held throughout the country, in the course of which 14,000 people's representatives were elected and the composition of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers was widened. In the near future the draft of the country's new constitution is to be presented for nationwide discussion. The Extraordinary National Reconciliation Commission has been formed. At its next session it will adopt a number of appeals to compatriots. A sensible compromise is an agreement between different political forces with the goal of achieving peace in the country and joint work for the good of the homeland. We advocate the earliest halting of the fratricidal war and are ready for compromises, up to and including the setting up of a government of national unity. There is and can be no return to the feudal-monarchic past, poverty and illiteracy. We are prepared to hold a constructive discussion with those who strive for similar goals.

The struggle for Party unity, Najibullah continued, always was and will be one of the most important political tasks of the PDPA.

Our party has traveled a different path of struggle and development. At the present time it numbers 160,000 members. The resolutions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum direct party members toward renewing the style of work. This means dynamism in the resolution of problems, a transfer from words to action from offices to the masses, from papers to people, from the towns to the countryside.

The Afghan leader said that in international affairs, Afghanistan acts in favor of good neighborliness and cooperation with all countries, and for the development of trade and traditional ties. If the leaders of Iran and Pakistan will cease intervening in the internal affairs of the DRA, our relations with these countries will normalize.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee dwelt in particular on relations with the USSR. He stressed that Afghan-Soviet friendship is a reality of the present-day policy of Afghanistan. Our countries and peoples are bound by traditional ties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which were established by V.I. Lenin and Amanullah-Khan. Relations with the USSR release the DRA from any economic dependency.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, Najibullah commented, the USSR demonstrated a new political philosophy -- the philosophy of peace and willingness to compromises, a new political thinking. The removal of six regiments from the DRA is the embodiment of the same political philosophy; less distrust, unnecessary accusations, more dialogue. We hope that this policy will also be comprehensible in Washington, in Islamabad and in Tehran.

FURTHER ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM DRA

PM241057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents Colonel V. Filatov and Major A. Oliynik: "The Return -- and Around It"]

[Text] Kabul -- Three regiments have already left Afghanistan for home: a tank regiment and two motorized infantry regiments. Journalists representing the world's major news agencies and television companies and various countries' leading newspapers and magazines have seen the cities, villages, and settlements which are today living this event -- the ceremonial send-off for the Soviet servicemen who have honorably fulfilled their international duty, a leave-taking such as always takes place between people whose friendship has been sealed in joint combat against an enemy. Warm words, ardent embraces, flowers, and a final wave of the hand, for the road to be easy and as even as a taut shawl. With our foreign colleagues we attended the send-offs for two of these regiments -- in Shindant and Qonduz. It was interesting to observe their reaction and their perception of what was happening. A tank column moved homeward past the festively decorated rostrum and past us journalists. For more than an hour the column moved past, and it seemed endless. Steven Strasser, an American correspondent for NEWSWEEK magazine, stood nearby. We inquired after his impressions.

"Great!" he replied. "For I and my U.S. colleagues are the first in recent years to get such a close look both at Soviet soldiers and at Soviet combat hardware."

We will return again to our foreign colleagues who are covering with us the festivities marking the send-off home of our six regiments. But we wish now to speak about the background, so to speak, against which a section of the Soviet troops is returning. [paragraph continues]

How is Afghanistan living today, and what do its friends and enemies say about this?

On the day our first regiment set off for home, that is, 15 October, the second stage of the elections to local organs of state power began in the country. A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium was held in this connection. Elections have now been held in several dozen villages, in Balkh, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and other provinces. More than 50 local council deputies have been elected. The elections have taken place everywhere in an organized manner, with the population displaying great activeness.

During the same days a meeting of the collective of the state transport company was held with the participation of Comrade M. Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. What was discussed? Primarily the further development of Afghanistan's transport system. Stepped-up pledges were adopted to save fuel and increase the service life of means of transport. The Kabul workers decided to respond with shock labor and harder work to the event which the entire country is now living -- the return home of a section of the Soviet troops.

We also visited the DRA Ministry of Defense. We saw for ourselves how harmoniously and efficiently all the components of this complex and responsible organism, which directs the course of combat operations in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs, work. Here there is very detailed information about the state of affairs in each province. We will cite just a few examples.

Nangarhar Province: At a conference the gangs' leaders took a decision to step up firing against columns on the Kabul-Gardez road during the period 17 through 20 October.

Ghazni Province: Rebels mined several sections of the Ghazni-Qandahar road.

Herat Province: On 16 October bandits fired "surface-to-surface" missiles into downtown Herat. There are casualties.

The Defense Ministry has similar data on other provinces. Naturally, the Afghan Army reacts instantly to every such report.

Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, DRA minister of defense, who received us, said in a brief interview that the standard of combat and political training of Afghan Army officers and soldiers has now improved. This reflects a number of important changes that have occurred in the Afghan Army in recent years. Victories have been won over armed counterrevolutionary gangs in the Khowst district and in Qandahar, Paktia, and Herat Provinces. During the past 4 months alone 3,000 people have laid down their arms and surrendered to Afghan Army subunits. During these and also a number of other combat operations Afghan Army personnel displayed real heroism and daring.

Replying to a question about the return home of six regiments of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan, Col Gen Nazar Mohammad emphasized: This step attests that the Afghan Army's combat ability has increased significantly, and today it is the chief force in the struggle to normalize the military and political situation in the DRA. With the international assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, the DRA defense minister said in conclusion, we will continue to successfully defend the motherland and the gains of the April Revolution.

These days we have met frequently with Afghan Army servicemen in Kabul, Qonduz, and Shindand. Of course, the conversation always turned, above all, to our six regiments which are returning home. Some would start recalling a joint battle with Soviet soldiers against dushmans for a pass or a section of road. Some would start telling how they together engaged in fire training on a firing range.

"Of course, without our Soviet brothers we will shoulder a double load in the struggle against counterrevolution," Pilot Lieutenant Colonel Laur Safi told us in conversation. "But over the years of joint struggle we have learned a great deal from your servicemen -- courage and combat skill. Today we are not what we were 5 or 6 years ago. No, the dushmans will not pass, they will not pass..."

These are just some features of the background of Afghanistan's internal life against which our regiments are returning home. It is not simple. It is characterized by the fact that the worker, the soldier, the peasant -- all are fighting as they can for the ideals of the April Revolution.

Here are some features of the external background, as it were, against which today's send-offs are taking plce.

It has become known that on Monday, that is, 2 days before the first of our six regiments set off home, a certain S. Mojaddadi, a spokesman for the so-called union of Afghan antigovernment groups, addressed a press conference in Peshawar. What did this "fighter for the faith" say about the return home of six Soviet regiments? Literally the following: That this is no more than a subterfuge aimed at diverting world public opinion from the events taking place in the country -- neither more nor less. When necessary, evidently, white becomes black and black becomes white for that particular individual. For the return of these regiments pursues precisely the task of once again drawing world public attention to the events that are taking place in this country and to the USSR's peace-loving efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement around Afghanistan.

Not many people would know about the high-flown talk of the dushman figure entrenched in Peshawar but for the Voice of America's endeavors. It was VOA that informed the world of the statements of the bandit Mojaddadi, whose arms are up to the elbow in blood.

Another radio voice -- the Voice of the Islamic Revolution -- also broadcasts here for all its worth, as it were. It broadcasts in the Dari language. In unison with it, floods of lies about Afghan events are also poured out by Radio Karachi, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Pakistan, Radio Tehran...

There are more than enough voices. But the words are absolutely identical -- not a grain of truth.

There, in Shindand, S. Strasser and we did not wait for the column to finish passing by but went right away into a tent to have a snack. What did we talk about? Naturally, about our troops and the six regiments.

"I did not think there were so many tanks in a regiment," Steven said. "It is a very good thing -- the return. It will be good for everyone. I believe, above all, what I see. Of course, if you do not believe, it is possible to sweep everything aside."

We also had a conversation with (Vilfrid M. Shefrer). He simultaneously represents six Western newspapers here. He did not play at diplomacy at all. He declared:

"It is all correct. This is a correct step by your government. I am sure it will serve, must serve to improve the situation around Afghanistan. I believe in the sincerity of what is happening. My eyes have been opened to a great deal here."

In our conversations we warned our colleagues that we would publish their opnions in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They did not object.

We also visited the headquarters of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. We inquired what the remaining Soviet servicemen are doing during these days, when six regiments are returning home. We were familiarized in detail with the life and combat training of the Soviet units and subunits. Under conditions of enhanced vigilance the troops are continuing to fulfill combat tasks of guarding and defending lines of communication, roads, bridges, pipelines, power stations... Sappers are employed on clearing fields and roads of mines. In several villages they have sunk well shafts. Competition in honor of the 20th Lenin Komsomol Congress has been mounted with new force in units and subunits. During these days, since 15 October, more than 100 servicemen have been admitted as Komsomol members, and approximately 60 people have become candidate members of the CPSU and party members. Finally, if you like, the Belorussian Military District Song and Dance Ensemble has come to the limited contingent of our troops on tour.

Today Kabul sees our antiaircraft regiment off for home.

INDIA'S GANDHI RECEIVES KATUSHEV, LAKHTIN

LD252053 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 25 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has received today Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who were on an official visit here.

The friendly meeting covered questions pertaining to bilateral Indian-Soviet cooperation and the international situation. Touching upon the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, Rajiv Gandhi spoke highly of the Soviet Government's peaceable foreign policy directed at putting an end to the weapons race, reducing nuclear weapons down to their total scrapping. The policy of maintaining peace is the sole alternative to mankind, he said.

The Indian prime minister was briefed on the results of drafting a new agreement between the two countries on economic cooperation and further development of trade relations. In that connection Rajiv Gandhi approved of the work down by the two Soviet delegations. He spoke highly of the current economic ties between India and the USSR and highly evaluated prospects for their further development, in particular in the field of the power engineering, metallurgical, machine-building and oil industries. Questions were also discussed of Indian-Soviet trade relations, in the first place on the basis of the development of cooperation, setting up of mixed enterprises and plants, broadening the range of products on the list of mutual supplies.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S JAKES, HOLDS TALKS

PM231039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the headline --"In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 October, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is in Moscow on a working visit. He was being familiarized with CPSU experience in implementing the course of accelerating USSR socioeconomic development.

In the conversation that took place it was noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress provided a powerful impetus which has had a beneficial influence on the whole range of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

In accordance with agreements reached during meetings and conversations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak, the CPSU's and CPCZ's serious interest was reaffirmed in the further perfection of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, both on a bilateral basis and within the context of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states until the year 2000. Special attention was directed at the necessity for a wider use of such present day forms of cooperation as the development of direct contacts between associations, combines, and enterprises, and the creation of joint scientific production collectives.

The conversation took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Received by Zaykov, Medvedev

LD212147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In Moscow, Comrade Jakes [Member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium] held a conversation with Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central committee. He held meetings with leaders of the State External Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers and with those of the USSR Ministry of the Machine-tool and Tool Building Industry. He also visited the Moscow "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine-Tool Association.

BERECZ BOOK ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY PUBLISHED

LD242130 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] A book by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. on the October-November events of 1956 has been published in the USSR. The book recalls the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the plan which the U.S. special service worked out for the preparation of the counterrevolution. The facts refute the attempts by Western propaganda to describe the October events as some kind of people's revolution. The author values highly the resolute actions by the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers'-Peasants' Government formed in November 1956 and by the MSZMP Central Committee.

BIRYUKOVA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD271009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Berlin today at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee to familiarize itself with the experience of party work.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior staff of the party Central Committee.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO PRC

LD242127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended his visit to the PRC. Here is a Mayak commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Visits to Beijing by representatives of the socialist states have recently become more frequent. Recently there was a visit there by a representative delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The PRC has been visited by Comrade Jaurzelski, the leader of People's Poland. Now there has been the visit by Comrade Honecker.

The Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community are sincerely striving for a development of relations with the PRC, and the fact that these relations are being noticeably developed gives rise to a sense of deep satisfaction. Political, trade and cultural relations are developing, and the interstate climate is getting warmer. There are, of course, also issues on which the socialist states and China have differing views. No one is closing their eyes to this fact, but one cannot fail also to see that there has been progress and the trend toward a development of relations makes it possible to hope for even better.

The following detail, for example, in Comrade Honecker's visit seems very significant to me. On the second to last day that he was in Beijing he had a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, and according to a XINHUA report the Chinese leader agreed with Erich Honecker's view that the present visit signifies the beginning of a new stage in relations between the two countries and the two parties. The fact that the Chinese side adopted a clear-cut stance on a question, which not so long ago was a complex one for it, also merits attention. This concerns the GDR's sovereign rights in their full extent. Both before the visit and during Comrade Honecker's visit to Beijing, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committe, spoke repeatedly about the people of the GDR. When this formulation first appeared -- and it was in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview -- the FRG embassy attempted to state the claims of its country to the right to represent all Germans, alleging that there is no such thing as the people of the GDR. Beijing rejected these submissions.

REPORTAGE OF FOJTIK-LED CSSR DELEGATION VISIT

Greeted by Zimyanin

LD150717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 13 October, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation from the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Comrade Fojtik, arrived in Moscow. The Czechoslovak comrades will acquaint themselves with the CPSU's work experience in managing the work of the mass media, and with the role of the media in resolving tasks related to the acceleration of the social-economic development of Soviet society in the spirit of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the airport, the delegation was greeted by Comrade Zimyanin and other CPSU Central Committee staff. Among the weloming party was Zavidil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Meets With Yeltsin, Sevruk

PM241129 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 15 October B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a CPCZ delegation headed by J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is visiting Moscow.

The Czechoslovak comrades were briefed on the work of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and city's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

In the course of the conversation the delegation members were acquainted with the experience of the work of the city party organization in the leadership of the work of the local news media and their role in the mobilization of the capital's working people for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the tasks of the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The great significance of the news media in the process of restructuring and the enhancement of the activeness, awareness, and organization of the masses was emphasized, and note was made of the importance of their work in propagandizing new forms of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, above all of direct links between enterprises, associations, and scientific research organizations, and in educationg working people in the spirit of internationalism.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Meets With Slyunkov in Minsk

LD180514 Moscow International Service in Czech 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The CPCZ Delegation headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the capital city of Belorussia today. The delegation was received by Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

A meeting took place at the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party between delegation members and Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. The CPCZ officials were briefed in detail about the work of the party organization and all the working people of that republic in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, about progress in the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and about progress in restructuring the economy, the social sphere, and political and intellectual life. The guests were also told about the improvement of ideological work in the republic, about restructuring the activity of the media and propaganda system, about measures which have been instituted to improve the practical contribution made by the local press in implementing the socioeconomic development plan, and about improvements in the system of training for young journalists.

Present at the meeting was Comrade (Tlasenkov), secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee; and Comrade Sevruk, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The same day a meeting took place at the Minsk District Party Committee. The CPCZ delegation also visited the Gorizont production association, where it was told about the association's experience in ideological education, and shown around the production shops.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK CITED

PM241251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bold Proposals"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct -- The bold proposals of the Land of the Soviets which were put forward in Reykjavik by M.S.Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are aimed at reaching agreement on limiting the arms race and switching to radical nuclear disarmament.

This accords with the aspirations of all mankind and could promote a historic breakthrough in East-West relations, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, stated. He was speaking at a PZPR voivodship report and election conference in Katowice, which concluded an important stage in the party's life -- the report and election campaign in the PZPR voivodship organizations.

The Reykjavik meeting, the speaker continued, has placed on the agenda the main question of the day -- confrontation or peaceful coexistence. The U.S. Administration has given way to the diktat of the military-industrial complex. That country's political thinking still lacks realism and imperial illusions are emerging there about world domination. These illusions are now being linked with dreams about supremacy in space. [paragraph continues]

However, the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is continuing. This is promoted by the increasingly close coordination of our states' foreign policies. This style of cooperation strongly linked with the line of the 27th CPSU Congress accords with the spirit of mutual respect and trust, strengthens internationalism, and expands the scale and effectiveness of our activity.

Touching upon questions of the country's internal development, W. Jaruzelski stated that the process of improving economic activity is gathering speed thanks to the selfless work of workers, peasants, and engineering and technical cadres. This is also a result of the fraternal assistance tendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The recent visit to Poland by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was yet another important step in the process of strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. We agreed, the speaker stressed, that at the present stage the main sphere of cooperation would be broad production sharing and direct links between enterprises and scientific research organizations.

POLISH PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RYZHKOV VISIT

PM231043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct -- Poland fully supports the large-scale peace initiatives which the Soviet Union put forward at Reykjavik. Their adoption by the United States would create a reliable basis for improving mutual understanding and strengthening confidence among states and would be a turning point in the search for a way of ensuring lasting peace and international stability, a report on a session of the Polish Council of Ministers Presidium session here stresses. The session discussed the results of the official friendly visit to Poland by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

This visit, the document says, was an important event in the development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations in all areas was noted during the meetings and talks. In recent years cooperation between the two countries has been enriched with new forms. Direct ties between production collectives are being extensively disseminated, joint enterprises are being set up, and specialization and production sharing in the industrial production sphere are being deepened. The Polish Council of Ministers Presidium stressed the need to further develop and enrich this process.

There has been further concretization of the directives of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Poland through the year 2000. The intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements concluded within the framework of this program are creating a reliable basis for further developing bilateral relations and accelerating the economic growth of the two fraternal countries, the Polish Council of Ministers Presidium stressed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ALBANIAN PARTY CENCOM PLENUM

PM211428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian Workers Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tirana -- As the agency ATA reports, the 16th Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee Plenum was held on 18 October. [paragraph continued]

It examined questions of preparations for the Ninth AWP Congress.

The plenum unanimously approved the report "On the Activity of the AWP Central Committee and the Forthcoming Tasks," which will be delivered by R. Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at the congress. A report "On the Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress Concerning the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of The Economy and Culture of Albania in 1986-90," which will be delivered by A. Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, was also approved.

PRAVDA CITES BCP'S STANISHEV ON REYKJAVIK

PM221524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev in Sofia by unnamed "own correspondent" under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "With Energy and Determination" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] [Stanishev] The communists and working people of socialist Bulgaria, like all honest, sensible people in the world, wholeheartedly support the Soviet side's position at the Reykjavik meeting.

The whole world had the opportunity to see for itself that the Soviet Union brought to the conference table well thought out, concrete proposals on disarmament. It proceeded from the premise, plain to everyone, that to halve the nuclear warheads on land, at sea, and in the air means to halve the threat of war and the explosiveness of the situation prevailing in the world.

This position can only be welcomed, because the time has now come when bold, responsible actions in the interests of the entire world, including the peoples' clearly expressed will, are really necessary. Thanks to the USSR's readiness for such actions, the Soviet and American sides were on the brink of adopting major, historic decisions in Reykjavik -- and that is the main political result of the meeting.

All the same, the accords reached could not be realized. It is not the USSR's fault that the United States was not ready for the concrete actions toward disarmament that the peoples of the world so eagerly await. It is not the USSR's fault that the United States still clings stubbornly to the SDI project and nurtures plans for neoglobalism, hoping to secure world domination through space.

These designs testify to the American Administration's lack of a new way of political thinking. Now more than ever before they should realize that mankind is at the most crucial crossroads in his development: either peace for all, or univeral destruction.

The fundamental changes which have taken place in the world predetermine a fundamentally new approach to policy, a new way of thinking appropriate to the realities of the nuclear age. Precisely this view and this approach are contained in the USSR's constructive and dynamic policy and its concrete new measures and initiatives aimed at resolving the main question of today -- that of preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

In order to prevent our planet from slipping into the nuclear abyss, we have to start somewhere. The most logical and natural beginning is to halt nuclear tests and stop work on perfecting nuclear weapons, with a view subsequently to embarking on their elimination.

The real practical steps of the USSR and the other socialist countries, aimed at ending the arms race, arise from the very essence of socialism as a social system. That is why we counterpose to the rhetoric of the American Administration and its allies constructive actions for the sake of a world without weapons or wars. These steps of our meet with the understanding and approval of statesmen and politicians, public organizations and movements, and millions of ordinary people on all continents.

Today, in the conditions of military-strategic parity and given the existence of the tremendous economic, scientific, and technical potential of the two social and political systems, it is impossible not only to win a nuclear war, but even to achieve superiority in the arms race. It is from this viewpoint that the socialist countries categorically oppose the trend to rivalry in the creation of new types and systems of weapons. They demand that intellectual forces be used for the sake of universal peace, in the name of social progress for all mankind.

Bulgaria does not have nuclear weapons or carry out nuclear tests. But for it too, as an integral part of the socialist community, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted at the opening of the 13th BCP Congress, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of universal peace is the supreme goal.

Now, after the Reykjavik meeting, it is not up to us to give away to our nerves and lose heart. On the contrary! Reykjavik showed that the real possibility exists of reaching agreement, that the USSR and the United States were closer than ever before to the realization of disarmament accords.

That is why the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples of the entire world must strengthen the unity of the antiwar ranks and call on those concerned to act, jointly seek a mutually acceptable disarmament formula, and sit at the conference table in order to elaborate an agreement on a complete and final ban on nuclear explosions and on the nonmilitarization of space.

Reykjavik is behind us, but did not rob us of hope. The peoples of the world look to the future with confidence and optimism. They are filled with determiniation not to wait, but to act. To act for peace.

DEMICHEV VISITS SFRY CEMETARY, MEMORIALS

PM241345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading -- datelined Belgrade 21 Oct -- "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits SFRY"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the memorial cemetary of the liberators of Belgrade and laid flowers on the tombs of the Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen who fell in the battle for the Yugoslav capital's liberation from the fascist German invaders. A wreath was also laid at the memorial to the Unknown Hero in Avala. Inscriptions were made in the honored visitors' books.

Flowers were laid at the memorial to the Soviet military leaders who died tragically in an air crash in Yugoslavia in 1964.

The delegation visited the J. Broz Tito memorial complex and laid a wreath at his tomb. P.N. Demichev signed the honored guests' book.

RYZHKOV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR SCHLUTER

PM221005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["In A Friendly Atmosphere; N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The visit of the Danish prime minister to the Soviet Union is an important event in Soviet-Danish relations, he said. It proves that both sides show interest in the development of broader mutual ties and in the utilization of those advantages which each country gets from international cooperation. This can only be welcomed. We consider Denmark as our neighbor in our common European home, our common Baltic Sea, where you can stretch an arm from the Soviet to the Danish shore, so to speak.

The links between our countries have a history of 500 years, their roots going back to the 1490's when the first diplomatic contacts were established between Moscow and Copenhagen. And it must be said that in all that time we have never been at odds. Our peoples fought together against Hitler's fascism; Soviet troops took part in the liberation of the Danish island of Bornholm. The good traditions in our relations are not a relic of history, but above all an instructive example.

The ideal of our ruling communist party and of the Soviet people is a world without weapons and violence, a world in which each people freely chooses its way of development, its way of life. We firmly uphold the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. I think this is the most reliable basis for the further development of Soviet-Danish relations, too.

It can be stated with a feeling of satisfaction that the links which have taken shape between us are developing fairly stably. From the point of view of the interests of both sides their balance is on the whole positive.

We can, for example, credit ourselves with enlivening the bilateral political dialogue at various levels. In recent years it has not ceased even in periods when the international climate was at its coolest, and here we must pay tribute to the political restraint of both sides.

The question as to whether to conduct a dialogue or not does not exist as far as we are concerned. We have always been in favor of an exchange of opinions and for talks. And in this connection it must be said that we are satisfied with the way the Soviet-Danish mechanism of foreign policy consultations is operating and the way our parliamentary ties and contacts between representatives of the USSR and Denmark at international forums are developing. All these are integral components of our relations, necessary and mutually useful.

Soviet-Danish cooperation is based on solid treaty foundations, a whole range of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements in various spheres. We note that both sides wish to expand these foundations. We note that both sides wish to expand these foundations. Evidence of this is also the signing of new documents, which is scheduled for tomorrow. They will undoubtedly help to strengthen mutual economic ties and to diversify them.

In our foreign economic activities our basis is the strategy for speeding up the country's socioeconomic development which was drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress. This strategy is opening up new opportunities for us and our partners. The decision on a fundamental improvement of the administration of foreign economic ties, which we adopted recently, is part and parcel of this strategy. It envisages, among other things, the development of new forms of cooperation with firms in capitalist countris and scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, including the setting up of joint enterprises. This, of course, expands the area in which we are seeking new, mutually advantageous, and promising spheres of cooperation, including cooperation with Danish companies and organizations.

It must, however, be emphasized that despite all this, problems such as ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament, and questions of international security and trust have stood and still stand at the center of our relations, just as of the whole complex of East-West relations. Life itself, and the realities of our time, ensure that they are the key problems in present-day European and world politics. And in spite of all the differences in our socioeconomic systems and the adherence of the Soviet Union and Denmark to different military-political alliances, a solution to these problems has been and remains our common concern and our common responsibility. The proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is an integral part of them.

The outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. Reagan, president of the United States, showed just how complex the situation is that has arisen, and how difficult is the struggle which must be waged to end the arms race and for nuclear disarmament. There is a worthy place in this struggle for all states, in our opinion, and of course for the European ones. For it was they who, by signing the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, gave life to a unique phenomenon in the practice of European, and indeed world, politics.

We cannot but be inspired by the successful results of the Stockholm Conference. The results of Stockholm are a great step toward reducing international tension. They reflect the traits of a new political thought, and in practice confirm the possibility of coming to an agreement on questions of security if there is the political will and desire for it. The weighty political document worked out in Stockholm is the first real agreement in the sphere of military detente for the past many years.

A serious start has been made. Whether it receives further development in Vienna also depends, of course, on the joint efforts which you and we make.

We are convinced that everybody who cherishes peace must now realistically assess the position which has arisen since Reykjavik and actively work to exploit the historic chance created by the efforts of the Soviet Union in the interests of reducing and scrapping nuclear weapons.

The first step in this direction must be the banning of all nuclear tests. Our position on this point is well known. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests speaks for itself. It is an important fact that the overwhelming majority of states are now also aware of the need to halt testing. As we know, this idea is also supported in Denmark.

Mr Prime Minister, I think you will agree that, in view of the fact that states are becoming more and more dependent on each other, not one of them can stand aside from the solution of urgent international problems.

We are impressed by the Danish Government's expressed desire to contribute to the development of detente, to the creation of an atmosphere of trust between East and West. In this respect the Soviet Union is prepared for most active cooperation and dialogue with Denmark, both within the framework of our bilateral relations and in the international arena. The search for better mutual understanding is something we are both concerned about, and success here depends on joint efforts. Mr Prime Minister, we regard your visit and our conversations and talks as an important event, which should serve the interests of our countries and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe.

We wish you success in this, and we wish the people of Denmark, for whom we have sincere respect, peace and progress.

Schluter News Conference

PM231415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The official visit and the Danish-Soviet talks held in Moscow will contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries, P. Schluter stressed at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held before his departure for Tbilisi.

I liked the pointed [ostryy] and frank discussion of international issues which was held during my meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. My main impression is that despite the inconclusive meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet side is prepared to keep its proposals on the negotiating table.

I share the view that the meeting in Reykjavik was not futile. It has to be regarded more as a success than a failure. It could provide the impetus for further talks at which the dialogue must be expanded to encompass all aspects of East-West relations.

P. Schluter answered journalists' questions.

Schluter Leaves for Home

LD241750 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tbilisi October 24 TASS -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schulter and wife today left the Soviet Union upon the completion of his official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY FRG'S GENSCHER

LD242304 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 24 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet staying in the FRG at the invitation of the Bundestag met in Bonn today with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The delegation of the Supreme Soviet is headed by deputy of the Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Batalin.

The outcome of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik was in the focus of attention during the conversation that passed in an open and businesslike atmosphere. The sides unanimously expressed the opinion that the meeting opened opportunities suiting aspirations of entire humanity, brought to a new level the Soviet-American dialogue, just as East-West dialogue as a whole.

The head of the Soviet delegation set out in detail the assessment of the Reykjavik meeting made in the speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, specifically on the Soviet television on October 22, 1986. It was noted that the Soviet side advanced in Reykjavik far-reaching and interrelated proposals which form a whole package and which are based on the Soviet Union's programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The participants in the conversation pointed to the complexity of the international situation in which a constructive, effective dialogue between the West and the East is greatly needed, just as a strict observance of the existing treaties, above all SALT and ABM treaties.

The sides confirmed the adherence of their states to the 1970 Moscow treaty and the Helsinki Final Act which are at the basis of the Soviet-West German relations and their participation in the European process. Its continuation requires equal attention to all aspects: political, military, economic, humanitarian.

Discussion with Spaeth

LD251540 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Stuttgart October 25 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Deputy Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who are staying in West Germany at the invitation of Bundestag are touring the country.

In Stuttgart members of the Soviet delegation met Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg. During the discussion of problems connected with international development the sides devoted much attention to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. The head of the Soviet delegation set forth in detail the assessment of the meeting contained in the speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, specifically in his televised address of October 22, 1986.

It was pointed out that preparations for the Reykjavik meeting helped the Soviet Union to formulate a new bold platform which increased chances for a final success and was in line with the interests of the Soviet people and peoples of all other countries. Lothar Spaeth pointed out that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik had inspired hope that agreements would be reached on its basis.

During the discussion of questions connected with the USSR-FRG relations the sides emphasized the significance of economic cooperation which promoted the consolidation of the material basis of a political dialogue, mutual interest and confidence. The minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg pointed out the importance of the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of science and technology. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet made a trip to Tubingen where they were accorded a hearty welcome by Ober burgomaster O. Schmidt.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Departs for Maputo

LD251043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct. (TASS) -- A Soviet party and state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Maputo today to take part in the funeral of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation includes Army General Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Nikiforov, deputy foreign minister; Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Dybenko, newly-appointed USSR ambassador to Mozambique.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the KGB, and other officials.

Aliyev Stopover in PDRY

LD251918 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] En route to Mozambique, the Soviet delegation today made a stopover in the capital of the PDRY. At Aden Airport the delegation was met by Comrade Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, Comrade Nu'man, the prime minister of the republic, and other leaders of the party and members of the government.

A meeting was held between Comrade Aliyev, Comrade al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic. In the course of the conversation, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on issues of mutual interest. Stress was laid on the Soviet Union's unchanging solidarity with the PDRY at the present difficult stage of its development. The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-South Yemeni relations and confirmed their mutual striving to further reinforce them on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and to develop the contacts between the CPSU and the YSP.

Arrival in Maputo 26 Oct

LD260940 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 26 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here today to attend the funeral of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Aliyev Meets Officials

LD262239 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 26 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation, led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, here to attend the funeral of Samora Machel, today had a conversation with Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and secretary of the Standing Commission of Mozambique's Popular Assembly; Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and foreign minister of Mozambique; and Alberto Chipande, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and national defence minister of Mozambique.

Aliyev expressed profound condolences of the Soviet leadership, personally Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, over the tragic death of Machel, prominent leader of the national liberation movement, state and political figure in Africa and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, held in an atmosphere of comradeship and complete mutual understanding, the Soviet Union reiterated its firm course towards developing friendly relations and cooperation with Mozambique and with the Frelimo Party, meeting the interests of the two nations and of the peoples's struggle against imperalism, colonialism and apartheid, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union would remain a faithful and reliable friend of the Mozambican people, it was said. The conviction was expressed that the Frelimo Central Committee and the leadership of Mozambique would rally ever closer the Mozambican people and reinforce their rebuff to the machinations from the country's enemies on these difficult days.

The Mozambican side expressed profound gratitude for the condolences. The People's Republic of Mozambique and its leadership would continue strengthening relations with the Soviet Union based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

PRAVDA Tribute to Machel

PM241431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed article: "To the Memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel"]

[Text] The Mozambican people and all forces advocating peace and progress have suffered a heavy loss. Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] with whose name the Mozambican people's victory in the liberation struggle aginst the colonial yoke, the creation of the PRM and the Frelimo party, and this young African state's first successes in building the foundations of a progressive society are inseparably linked, has died tragically.

Comrade S.M. Machel was born 29 September 1933. Having received a secondary medical education, he worked in a hospital in the city of Lourenco Marques (now the city of Maputo). An ardent patriot of his motherland, S.M. Machel participated from a young age in the struggle to achieve Mozambique's independence. In 1962 he traveled to Tanzania, where he joined Frelimo's ranks. Later, while heading a partisan detachment, S.M. Machel quickly showed himself to be an able military leader and organizer. In 1966 he was brought onto the Frelimo Central Committee and became secretary of the Central Committee Defense Department. At the Second Frelimo Congress in 1968 he was appointed commander of the partisan army. In 1969 he joined the Frelimo Presidential Council, and at the end of 1970 he was elected president of the front.

From that moment S.M. Machel not only headed the armed struggle against the colonizers but also assumed responsibilities concerning the political and ideological leadership of Frelimo and the strengthening of its ranks. Frelimo and its leadership headed by S.M. Machel successfully led the country on the achievement of independence and the proclamation of the PRM on 25 June 1975.

Comrade S.M. Machel became independent Mozambique's first president, chairman of the country's supreme legislative organ -- the People's Assembly -- and commander in chief of the PRM Armed Forces.

From the first days of its existence the PRM under S.M. Machel's leadership embarked on profound transformations in the political, economic, and social spheres. In February 1977, with S.M. Machel's active participation, the Third Frelimo Congress adopted a decision to transform the front into the vanguard party of Mozambican society -- the Frelimo Party. S.M. Machel was elected party chairman. For his services to the country in 1980 the military rank of marshal was conferred on him, and in 1982 he received the honorary title of "Hero of the Republic."

In recent years the Frelimo Party leadership headed by S.M. Machel has had to resolve complex tasks of mobilizing the Mozambican people with a view to dealing a rebuff to the attempts of imperialists, racists, and their agents to divert Mozambique from the path of building a new life. Under these conditions the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and friendly African states have given Mozambique support and assistance in defending the revolutionary gains.

The strengthening of the PRM's internationl prestige is linked with S.M. Machel's name. Thanks to his energetic activity, the country hews to active stances in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU. Mozambique supports the efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive forces aimed at ensuring international security and disarmament. Mozambique's policy in the struggle against racism and aparthied in southern Africa and its activity in the group of "frontline" states have won recognition and respect in the international arena.

Soviet people grieve deeply over the death of S.M. Machel. He was known in our country as a great friend of the Soviet Union. S.M. Machel repeatedly paid friendly visits to the USSR. S.M. Machel's signature is on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, which laid the firm foundations of relations between our countries.

In 1977 S.M. Machel was awarded the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among the Peoples," and in 1980 he was awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples."

A number of measures for the further development and deepening of friendly relations between our two countries were agreed on during S.M. Machel's last visit to the USSR in March and April of this year and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders.

Comrade Samora Machel will remain forever in the Soviet people's memory as a prominent figure of the national liberation movement, a political and state leader of Africa, a loyal son of the Mozambican people, and a committed champion of the cause of peace and progress on earth.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES MADAGASCAR POLITICAL FIGURE

LD251627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Ratsifehera, assistant secretary general of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence -- AKFM -- and Rasakarisua, member of the party's Politburo. At a meeting which passed off in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the common nature of the approach of the CPSU and AKFM to the key problems of the present day and assessments of the political situation in Africa were confirmed. Ratsifehera declared that the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and places a high value on the principled and constructive position adopted by Comrade Gorbachev at Reykjavik. The participants in the conversation voiced satisfaction with the results of the recent visit to the USSR of Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, stressed its great significance for the further development of Soviet-Madagascar cooperation, and noted the traditionally friendly nature of relations between the two parties. A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence for 1987-88 was signed.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

Reprimands Party, State Units

LD221436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the unsatisfactory fulfillment of a CPSU Central Committee decision [resheniye] on the eradication of eyewash and falsification ['pripiska'] by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Kirovograd Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry (Minavtoprom). The resolution notes that the party and soviet organs of Moldavia and Kirovorad Oblast, and also the collegium and the party organization of the Minavtoprom have not drawn the required conclusions from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the impermissibility of distorting the actual state of affairs, and are displaying an irresponsible attitude and liberalism in the struggle against falsification and eyewash.

In Moldavia, for example, the unfitting practice of deceiving the state which has put down deep roots and hit many enterprises and links in the management exerts a decadent influence on personnel, lowering their responsibility for the sphere of work entrusted to them. This year falsifications have been uncovered at one in five of the enterprises checked in industry and the consumer services. The volume of production and the purchase of horticultural and animal produce have been exaggerated.

In Kirovograd Oblast many branches of the national economy have not met the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The purchase of grain, sugarbeet, meat, and milk has dropped. Instead of seeking to use reserves to accelerate the development of the economy, one section of bosses has begun embellishing the true state of affairs; concealing their lack of activity and management with false accounts.

For several years, individual enterprises under the USSR Minavtoprom have cultivated ostentation and showiness. Falsification of the volume of their production that is sold, distortion of the data on the fulfillment of their contractual obligations and on the introduction of industrial capacity and social and cultural establishments have become firmly rooted.

The large-scale falsification in Moldavia and Kirovograd Oblast and in the system of the USSR Minavtoprom, have taken a heavy moral, to say nothing of the economic, toll. In actual fact, they have become one of the channels for obtaining unearned income, in the form of illegally issued wages, bonuses, and other rewards.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that such a situation is no longer acceptable. For serious shortcomings in organization and in fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, for the decisive eradication of the anti-state practice of falsification, Grossu, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, has been reprimanded ['vygovor']; Samilyk, first secretary of the Kirovograd obkom has been severely reprimanded [strogo ukazano]. The attention of Pollakov, the minister of the USSR Automobile Industry, has been drawn to the impermissible lack of principles in the struggle against eye-wash and deception of the state at enterprises of the branch. Polyakov's application to retire on a pension was taken into consideration.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded the reprimanded party committees and the USSR Minavtoprom draw up and implement additional measures to establish order in the immediate future. The full text of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution will be published in the press tomorrow.

Holds Cultural Conference

PM241545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the CPSU Central Committee to examine progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Concert Activity in the Country and Strengthen the Material-Technical Base of Concert Organizations." Taking part in it were figures from the music world, leaders of concert organizations and educational institutions, ministers and chiefs of culture administrations, chiefs of culture sections of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and CPSU Kraykoms and Obkoms, and public organizations.

The report was delivered by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture. Taking part in the discussion were: USSR People's Artists T.N. Khrennikov, V.L. Noreyka, A.N. Pakhmutova, R.K. Shchedrin, and T.V. Doronin; RSFSR People's Artist I.D. Kobzon; RSFSR Honored Artist A.S. Badkhen; RSFSR Honored Performer Yu.F. Malikov; Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR culture minister; Yu.M. Mikhnevich, Belorussian SSR culture minister; B.V. Ivanenko, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section; and A.D. Litvinov, director of the Kemerovo Oblast Philharmonic Society.

There was a businesslike,interested discussion on vital problems of concert work. Speakers noted with concern that the planned restructuring in this sphere is proceeding sluggishly and not effectively enough and that bureaucratic formalism is still preventing fuller use being made of Soviet musical art's creative potential. Specific suggestions were made on improving the activity of cultural organs and institutions and other departments and organizations in resolving the tasks set by the 27th party congress.

The conference was addressed by A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The period we have entered is a time of abrupt creative changes, expectations, and hopes, he said. But for these changes to come to fruition it is necessary to learn to work in many respects in a new way and to seek new approaches and new keys to the solution of the accumulated problems -- not only in the economy and politics but also in the spiritual and moral sphere of society's life and in the very attitude to man.

The task of socioeconomic acceleration set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the 27th party congress cannot be resolved without also accelerating the spiritual development and deepening the moral development of society with the help of art. This covers many things. Above all, it means instilling in the hearts of people, particularly young people, lofty social ideological commitment. It means instilling patriotism and love for the motherland, since it is from that feeling that civic qualities and a proprietorial and state-minded attitude to life and the common cause grow. [paragraph continues]

It means instilling Soviet Internationalism, the spiritual cement which binds our multinational country into a single entity and involves the Soviet people in the common fate of mankind. It means the need for and urgency of the democratization of all social life, which requires education and a high degree of conviction and responsibility.

The speaker went on to stress that in all our deeds today -- be they great or small, everyday or historic, material or spiritual -- we have no right to lose sight even for a moment of the picture of the world in which we live. A world which is crowded, complex, dynamic but in conflict.

The modern world is becoming increasingly crowded and in terms of communications increasingly interconnected. To believe that in this world it will be possible to create a refuge, a retreat isolated from external influences, and to sit things out there in timid resignation is not just to succumb to illusions but also to doom youself to failure.

We need our own active, committed stance. A stance which ensures us not only unconditional priority in our own home but also the steady strengthening of our musical influence on the world outside.

Art and information know no boundaries. Neither do antiart and disinformation. In this connection the speaker drew attention to the phenomenon of "mass culture," which, in the second half of the 20th century, has captured the key positions in capitalist society's spiritual life. This is an ideological and psychological aggression aimed at imposing false values steeped in ignorance. It is designed to arouse consumerist instincts, dehumanize and demoralize the masses, affirm an inverted system of values, and mold unthinking and soulless stereotypes of mundane mass consciousness which come to capitalism's rescue. "Mass culture" actively and skillfully uses people's natural desire for entertainment and leisure but is oriented toward soullessnes, the standardization of human feelings and thoughts, a philistine attitude to life and the world, a lack of civic awareness, and indifference.

In our country too, unfortunately, it has put down shoots, although not yet strong ones, in the sphere of song, popular music, television, literature, the theater, the movies, especially in the form of slavish imitation. This is manifested in phenomena alien to our traditions such as the lowering of demands regarding the standard of cultural works. Strictly speaking, any toleration of the dissemination in our midst of alien morality and ethics not only does not help us advance but also leads to the wasting of the good and great things which have been accumulated by art and the people over the centuries. The objective preconditions for such a turn of events do not exist. If we now talk about negative phenomena in that sphere, they are the direct result of our own omissions, shortcomings, and inaction.

There is another alarming feature in the development of the modern consumerist "mass culture": It is easier for hack work; trash, vulgarity, and mediocrity to thrive there than anywhere else.

The utmost attention should be paid to artistic and philosophical tasks in concert activity. Problems of quality continue to be the main criterion which determines the approaches to the evaluation of concert activity. Artists must be helped to find new paths in creative work, in means of expression, and in their striving to speak in their own unique language. Our real ideological interests are ensured when, and only when, each individual concert and the entire system of concert activity asserts humanist ideals and a democratic world understanding and world awareness and promotes spiritual health.

All this, of course, has nothing to do with boredom and conventionalism. It is necessary to ennoble and humanize concert activity and the whole process of its organization.

The speech drew attention to problems of young people's musical education and stressed in this context the role and significance of propagandizing the best examples of the domestic and world musical heritage, popular art, and the outstanding works of Soviet music of all kinds without exception. It was noted that "prohibitions" in art cannot produce positive results. That which is really bad, particularly in the field of popular music [muzykalnaya estrada], will only die a natural death when it is ousted by the genuine and artistic.

People often speak about the unhappy state of popular, mass song. Indeed, it is marked by much that is philistine, impoverished music and lyrics, rushed work, and drab imitation. All this arose from the vacuum created by the dearth of highly professional works, a dearth whose nature must be pondered both by our leading masters and by the RSFSR Composers Union and Writers Union.

Music accompanies people everywhere: in everyday life, in leisure, even at work. People of different ages, different cultures, differenct tastes, and different linguistic and other traditions listen to it. For that reason if no other it cannot be uniform either in genre or in its other features. Except in one -- quality, which, as is well known, depends not on the genre but on the author's talent and professionalism and on his degree of understanding of his artistic and civic responsibility. There can be no "high" or "low" genres since there are no good or bad genres, there is only good or bad music. People are free to choose what they like, but the music must be real music.

Subsequently, after analyzing the state of present-day concert work, the speaker stressed that its "efficiency" is significantly reduced by the lack of coordination which exists in the "composer-performer-audience" interrelationship. The reasons here are varied. Above all, there is the distance that exists between the creative work of some authors and the needs of the time and the demands of the mass audience, and there are sometimes manifestations of elitism too.

Mention must be made of aspects of the problem such as the professionalism and standard of performance of many concerts. We are proud of our outstanding artistic collectives and soloists. However, by no means all concerts reach such a level, and this applies particularly to artistic groups performing for children in the countryside. This is intolerable.

It is more than 6 months since the resolution on concert activity was published. But so far the improvements have been few. Not enough concerts can be deemed an event in cultural and social life. Organs of culture and leaders of concert organizations hardly ever initiate the creation of interesting programs or new forms of work with audiences.

Many problems in the sphere of organizing concert activity stem from the fact that its forms have ossified and have not changed for decades. Philharmonic societies use every permitted means, and often some that are not permitted, to "massage" the plan and we seem to close our eyes to the fact that the possibility of financial irregularities and abuses is embedded in the imperfect state of concert organizations' system of finance itself and the system for accounting and for paying artists. Thus, the main task to be resolved as a matter of urgency is to elaborate a valid management structure and a system of planning and finance for concert tour work. [paragraph continues]

At present the planning of concert work and the monitoring of plan fulfillment are based solely on quantitative indicators. Qualitative criteria for philharmonic societies' activity have not been formulated yet.

We urge the great masters to take art to the masses, indeed, they cannot conceive of their activity without meetings with the widest possible audience. But sometimes at local level performers are not provided with the basic conditions for creative work and everyday life. Why must an artist endure a host of problems before performing in front of people, why is it so hard to establish order in a matter which does not require great efforts? All it needs is a basic standard of interpersonal relationships and official responsibility.

The role and responsibility of artistic councils and primary party organizations in devising new programs, shaping repertoire policy, improving artists' professional skill, and establishing a favorable moral climate in the collective have clearly been undermined.

The Central Committee has recognized the need to strengthen the material and technical base of musical culture. In the next decade it is planned to build 42 concert halls, hundreds of culture houses, and thousands of clubs in 40 cities in the country. The USSR Ministry of Culture and local organizations face a responsible task: to produce good modern plans which take account of experience here and in foreign countries and to provide halls with modern equipment.

All interested organizations and departments must establish their place in the restructuring of concert work and do their utmost to ensure that viewers and listeners sense real improvements in its content. It is time to move from words to deeds and to prove in practice their understanding, sincerity and right to tackle this work.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS BEGIN PLAN SCRUTINY

PM231129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Acceleration Targets"]

[Text] The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has only just entered the home straight, yet already year two is preparing to take its place. It is true that at the moment it is only represented by the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1987. However, the acceleration targets outlined in them will soon become reality and the goal of our efforts. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities to carry out a preliminary examination of the draft of plan and budget for all indicators to ensure that they correspond to the 5-year plan targets and ensure the necessary growth of social production and the expansion of the sphere of the population's services. The commissions are also required to discuss the course of the plan fulfillment in 1986 and the report of the fulfillment of the 1985 budget. They are drawing conclusions from all the documents under scrutiny.

Judging from the recently published results for January-September, which were announced by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, this year is laying a good foundation for next year. They demonstrate that high rates of development have been achieved for virtually all sectors of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, there are still quite a few negative phenomena in the economy, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo indicated recently, and in many sectors restructuring is proceeding too slowly and has not affected all labor collectives.

In the light of these instructions, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and on the basis of the new tasks of enhancing the role and increasing the responsibility of soviets for accelerating socioeconomic development, the Presidium recommended that during the analysis of the plan the standing commissions should focus their attention on taking full account of the key questions contained in it regarding developing the economy and culture and increasing the people's well being. These questions include making fuller use of production, scientific, and technical potential by implementing the new economic management conditions, mobilizing the existing potential and reserves for intensifying production, retooling and modernizing enteprises, accelerating the growth of labor productivity, making extensive use of economic methods of leadership, and developing working people's initiative.

The need to substantially increase the production, expand the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods and improve environmental protection was stressed.

The first plenary session of the plan and budget commissions was held in the Kremlin 20 October with representatives of other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers participating. The session was conducted by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission.

The report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986 was delivered by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

A report was heard from V.I. Gostev, USSR finance minister, on the USSR State Budget for 1987 and the fulfillment of the USSR State Budget for 1985.

On the basis of the report by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission, the procedure and timetable were determined for examining the plan and budget for 1987, the course of plan fulfillment in 1986, and the fulfillment of the budget for 1985. Eighteen joint preparatory commissions have been set up for that purpose.

On the same day organizational sessions of the preparatory commissions were held where work plans were approved and other questions discussed.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

PM231104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presenting the Motherland's awards"]

[Excerpts] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders and medals to a group of recipients in the Kremlin on 17 October. [passage omitted]

Addressing the recipients, A.A. Gromyko said: I wish to congratulate you sincerely on behalf of our party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government on the high state awards. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, send you his congratualtions.

Of course, this is a happy day for you and your relatives. However, it is also a particularly memorable day for our public, because it reminds us of you -- the heroes and order-bearers -- the people whom the Soviet people emulate.

First of all I would like to speak about Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tereschenko, who is now twice Hero of Socialist Labor. A native of Stavropol Kray, he has given his entire life to his native land and become a truly zealous master of the land. The kolkhoz under his leadership constantly, systematically increases its production indicators, fulfills ahead of schedule the plans for sale of agricultural produce to the state, and works on a fully self-financing basis. It is doubly pleasing that the double hero is an active worker in public life, a member of the party Central Committee and an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy. A delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, he is firmly in step with the times.

We now also call Academician Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Prokhorov twice Hero of Socialist Labor. He is one of the founders of quantum electronics and a Nobel Prize winner. His scientific work and discoveries have won wide recognition throughout the world.

Not so long ago, here in the Kremlin, we presented awards to the heroes who took part in the expedition to free the scientific expedition ship "Mikhail Somov" from the Antarctic ice. At that time aviator Boris Vasilyevich Lyalin was in the Antarctic. Now he is in Moscow, and it gives me special pleasure to present him with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union for the courage and heroism which he displayed off the shores of the harsh southern continent. This is the very same helicopter pilot Lyalin whose crew sought out the drifting ship "Mikhail Somov" in the pitch darkness of the Antarctic night.

Nikolay Nikolayevich Yevtikhiyev, Valentin Afanasyevich Koptuyug, and Aleksandr Yefimovich Sheyndlin are important Soviet scientists, science organizers, and educators of young scientific cadres. The services of these outstanding specialists are valued highly by the motherland, which had conferred on them the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

We see among the award recipients today that widely known Soviet writer, cheif editor of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV, man of great and brilliant talent, and author of works about Soviet people's life, Sergey Alekseyevich Baruzdin, who has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Due credit is given for the many years of responsible work by Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Bakirev, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, and Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin, who hold high posts in the government of the Soviet Union and have made a great contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

It would be very nice if people like you, comrades receiving awards, became more and more common in our country -- people who know how to give their labor selflessly, do excellently what the fatherland requires, and be where it most needs such people.

Your labor is a contribution to the implementation of great plans. You are fighting for their implementation, together with all the Soviet people, armed with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Best wishes to you, dear comrades, for the future, successes in your work, and good health. Please give our warm greetings to your relatives and friends. [Gromyko ends]

The recipients wholeheartedly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government for the high assessment of their labor.

The award ceremony was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSED RIGA AUDITING AKTIV SESSION

PM231144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report: "Republican Conference"]

[Text] Riga, 18 Oct -- A republican conference of the aktiv of auditing commissions took place here today.

The report by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches noted the important role of auditing commissions in the party organizations' life. New opportunities for stepping up their work are provided by the proposition on the auditing commissions of republican, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organization approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The conference analyzed in detail the auditing commissions' activity in monitoring the fulfillment of the party budget, the payment of membership dues, the progress of affairs in the party committees, and the observance of procedure in work with letters and statements from the working people. Examining this activity in the spirit of the times, critically, the conference participants pointed to specific shortcomings.

The conference was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The requirements of the restructuring of party work, he noted, also apply fully to the activity of the auditing commissions. Their work forms part of the general flow of measures implemented by the party to develop the communists' activeness and initiative and step up responsibility for the affairs of your own organization and the party as a whole. It promotes the prompt resolution of political and socioeconomic tasks.

All the necessary conditions and organizational prerequisites have now been created for improving the standard of auditing work and perfecting it. The most important task now is to put this into practice and deepen the content of all auditing work.

Noting the positive developments in the work of a number of auditing commissions since the 27th CPSU Congress, the speaker described the measures which are being adopted to step by their activity.

At the same time, I.V. Kapitonov went on, there are also some auditing commissions which are restructuring themselves too slowly. From year to year they observe the very same shortcomings in the financial and economic activity of party committees, the payment of membership dues, and work with letters and statements. Yet they do not display the necessary principled and purposeful approach in eliminating them. Such auditing commissions exist in Latvian party organizations.

In the light of today's needs, particular significance is attached to openness in the auditing commissions' work. The party committees and mass media should devote more attention to this aspect.

The chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission stressed that improving all the activity of the auditing commissions and their work style depends above all on their own initiative, persistence, and creative approach to the task. A more committed attitude on the part of the party committees is also necessary.

RYZHKOV, ALIYEV ATTEND MEETING ON RAILWAYS

LD242319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met on 24 October with heads of railways and collegium members of the USSR Ministry of Railways. The results of the work by railway transport over 9 months were discussed, and measures for the further improvement of transport services to the national economy and to the population of the country were defined. Issues of further restructuring the industry, enhancing its effectiveness on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improving managerial methods and economic mechanisms were at the center of attention.

Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Konarev, USSR minister of railways; and Pasternak, chief of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference.